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## Clinton Gives Berlusconi His Backing

### President Meets Pope And Cites Differences Over Abortion Issue

By Alan Cowell

ROME — President Bill Clinton on Thursday became the first major national leader to openly endorse Italy's new, neofascist-backed government during a visit to Rome that also revived what he called "genuine disagreements" with Pope John Paul II over abortion and contraception.

The president arrived in Rome early Thursday, almost 50 years to the day after the Allied liberation of Rome on June 4, 1944, to begin an eight-day European tour feting Allied victory in World War II and commemorating the dead.

Mr. Clinton will pay his first visit to the scene of one of the major wartime landings Friday when he visits the beaches south of Rome, where American and Allied troops spilled ashore in January 1944, at Anzio and Nettuno, as part of a campaign that led to the defeat of Nazism and Fascism in Italy.

But he encountered Fascism's long shadow here when he met with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who has inspired fevered controversy in Italy and elsewhere in Europe because his newly elected coalition embraces the neofascist Italian Social Movement.

Mr. Berlusconi sought to convince Mr. Clinton on Thursday that Italy had broken completely with a Fascist past that had placed it in alliance with Nazi Germany.

"The first thing the prime minister said to me was his government from top to bottom is unequivocally committed to democracy," Mr. Clinton said at a joint news conference with Mr. Berlusconi.

"I think the United States would support the judgment of the people of Italy and their democratic elections, and looks forward to a very good relationship with this prime minister."

Mr. Berlusconi declared: "In Italy, there is no such thing as nostalgia for a period that we consider to be completely buried in the past and having been condemned by history."

It was a theme that echoed across the president's first day in Italy under a sweltering, cloudless sky.

"Fifty years on, we say Italy will never return to dictatorship, and will never submit to a totalitarian regime," said Rome's mayor, Francesco Rutelli, as he hosted Mr. Clinton at Michelangelo's 16th-century Piazza del Campidoglio, the mayoral seat on the Capitoline Hill. "We will defend to the last strand of

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President Bill Clinton and Pope John Paul II during an audience Thursday at the Vatican. They agreed to disagree about abortion.

## U.S. Will Ask the UN To Impose Sanctions Against North Korea

### Yeltsin to Insist On a Conference Prior to Embargo

### Nuclear Evidence Was Destroyed, Inspectors Say

By Steven Erlanger

MOSCOW — As North Korea threatened once again to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday that Moscow would not support sanctions against North Korea until a Russian-proposed international conference on the question can be convened.

The United Nations, pressed by Washington, is debating early sanctions against Pyongyang, which is refusing to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection as required under the nonproliferation treaty. Inspection could reveal whether North Korea, a former Soviet ally, has been diverting nuclear material to make atomic weapons, as is widely believed.

U.S. officials believe an early inspection of spent fuel rods now being removed from the North Korean reactor at Yongbyon is crucial if any diversion is to be proven.

Mr. Yeltsin's remarks, though couched in a general pattern of disapproval for North Korea's nuclear ambitions, are bound to be disappointing to Washington and Seoul. The South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, has been lobbying Mr. Yeltsin and Russian officials for two days, including a session at Mr. Yeltsin's dacha, trying to get Russian support for sanctions.

But China, another member of the UN Security Council, also is openly reluctant to move too quickly on sanctions, so the Russian position, urging careful treatment of an old ally, is essentially cost-free.

The Russian and South Korean presidents did sign a mutual declaration Thursday urging Pyongyang to observe the International Atomic Energy Agency control agreements, which call for inspections, and pledged to work together to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Yeltsin, speaking at a joint press conference with Mr. Kim, promised to support international sanctions against North Korea if it persisted in defying the United Nations and ignoring its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"If North Korea treats the nonproliferation treaty like this, the international community will have to take adequate measures," Mr. Yeltsin said. "I will discuss this question with President Clinton, if I can get in touch with him today, since Clinton is in Europe now."

But Mr. Yeltsin said that sanctions would be

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## Israelis Hit Lebanon Base, Killing Dozens

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — Israeli warplanes and helicopter gunships on Thursday attacked a Lebanese training base used by Hezbollah Muslim guerrillas, killing dozens of people in the deadliest Israeli bombing raid in a year.

Later, three volleys of about 25 Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanon into Israel's western Galilee. Most fell in empty farmland and there were no reports of casualties, although glass was broken in some buildings and residents were ordered into bomb shelters.

The Israeli attack was aimed at a camp in Ein Dardara, near the border with Syria, which Israel described as a training camp for guerrillas. Security sources in southern Lebanon said it was a camp for recent conscripts to the

militant Hezbollah organization, most of them teenagers, many of whom were killed as they slept.

Israeli officials said the timing of the raid was determined by intelligence showing that the camp had only recently been populated.

"They are not always there," said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is also Israel's defense minister.

The attack came nearly two weeks after Israel abducted a Muslim guerrilla leader, Mustafa Dirani, from southern Lebanon.

There were conflicting accounts of the number of casualties. The Lebanese Army said nearly 30 guerrilla trainees were killed and dozens wounded. Hezbollah said 26 were killed and 30 wounded. Israeli television said the death toll may be as high as 45.

Security sources quoted by Reuters said that four helicopter gunships struck before dawn, firing machine guns into the tents of the training camp, 44 miles (70 kilometers) east of Beirut. Six Israeli warplanes then fired rockets into the camp. Lebanese and Syrian troops in the region responded with anti-aircraft fire, but Israel said all its forces returned safely.

Mr. Rabin said the raid was part of Israel's "continuing war" against Hezbollah. "In every place where there is a possibility to strike at terrorist organizations, at Hezbollah, without it causing injury to civilians, we have done it, we are doing it, and we will continue to do so," he said.

Hezbollah vowed "swift and merciless" revenge for the attack. It has also vowed to

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## Arafat Has 'Mild Angina,' Aides Say

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat, complaining of chest pains, canceled appointments Thursday and was resting in his home in Tunis, Palestine Liberation Organization officials said.

PLO officials in Tunis and Cairo described the problem as "mild angina" and played down Mr. Arafat's medical problems. They insisted they were in contact with the PLO chairman and denied reports that he would be flown out of the country for medical care.

"Last week he was a bit tired and was in the hospital for a day," said Mohammed Subieh, secretary-general of the Palestine National Council. "We have spoken to him by phone and sent and received faxes from him. He is in good health."

Mr. Arafat underwent what officials said was "a three-hour medical examination" in a Tunis hospital a week ago.

He was twice admitted to a military hospital in Tunis last month after what officials said was "exhaustion and other ailments."

These officials said that Mr. Arafat had no plans to delay his trip to Jericho in the middle of June. Mr. Arafat expects to end almost three decades of exile later this month after the implementation of the self-rule agreement with Israel. Under the agreement signed in Cairo, Israelis have withdrawn from most of the Gaza Strip and from Jericho.

Jericho awaits his coming. Page 2.

## Imposed Franc Zone Devaluation Leaves Poorest in Africa Poorer

By Michelle Singletary

NIAMEY, Niger — Nearly five months after 14 African nations devalued their joint currency under pressure from France and the International Monetary Fund, the clearest sign so far is that millions of people in some of the world's poorest nations have been forced deeper into poverty, according to diplomats, economists and residents of the region.

On Jan. 12, the 79 million citizens of the member states of the African Financial Community — or CFA by its French initials — awoke to discover that their joint currency, the CFA franc, had lost half its value. That caused a doubling or tripling of prices for the imported goods that many of them depended on for daily life.

In Niger, one of the larger nations affected, some farm production has increased as imported food has been rendered prohibitively expensive, said a World Bank economist in Washington. Niger has stopped importing rice and is exporting more livestock to other CFA countries, the economist said. In the long run, some analysts say, the consequences of devaluation may strengthen Niger's economy.

But here in Niamey, the immediate impact of the devaluation on the lives of the poor is clear. The move especially hurt the urban poor —

people such as Ahmed Mohammed, a part-time gardener and janitor who, like many, fled villages in the countryside to scrape out a bare city living for himself, his wife, six children and three other relatives.

Mr. Mohammed's buying power was cut in half to the equivalent of about \$37 a month. His family now eats just twice a day, which means he must send his children to school without breakfast.

Mr. Mohammed discussed his family's plight in a voice weary with resignation. "The children complain and ask for money," Mr. Mohammed said, "but I don't have money to give them."

For decades, France has helped the CFA countries, most of them former French colonies, to maintain a stable currency by subsidizing it and pegging it to the French franc. But years of low world prices for CFA products — including coffee, cocoa and uranium — depressed the CFA economies and left their gov-

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## Kiosk Colombia Will Lead Nonaligned Nations

CAIRO (Reuters) — Nonaligned foreign ministers picked Colombia as Thursday to lead their grouping through a key period as they try to modernize their image and adapt to the post-Cold War world. Colombia will be host of the meeting of the 109-nation Nonaligned Movement next year and take over the three-year chairmanship from Indonesia.

Book Review		Page 5.	
Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Down 1.84		Down 0.45%	
3,758.99		111.79	
The Dollar			
New York	There close	previous close	
DM	1.8532	1.8484	
Pound	1.5105	1.5108	
Yen	104.80	104.50	
FF	5.845	5.8265	



HOME COURT UPSET — Mary Pierce of France driving herself to victory over world No. 1 Steffi Graf in the French Open semifinals Thursday, 6-2, 6-2. Page 19.

## For 38 Veteran U.S. Paratroopers, a Final Geronimo

By Barry James

PARIS — Looking jaunty in reproductions of their D-Day uniforms, 38 veteran U.S. paratroopers returned to France on Thursday on a mission to jump into the Normandy village where American airborne soldiers can do no wrong.

The 38 veterans, aged 68 to 83, stepped off an airliner to the accompaniment of a swing band playing "In the Mood," a World War II song. They said they were emphatically in the mood to reenact the D-Day jump at Sainte-Mère-

Eglise, where Allied troops first landed on June 6, 1944.

The veterans overcame strong disapproval from senior Pentagon officials, who feared the jump could end in accidents or disrupt the carefully scripted D-Day commemoration.

"We did three jumps just to prove to the Pentagon that we could do it," said Thomas Rice, 72, of San Diego. "And they still don't believe us. They still don't want us to come."

Not so the people of Sainte-Mère-Eglise. "You go to other parts of France, they don't care," said Howard Mancian, a former member

of the 82d Airborne Division, who came back to live in the town. "But not here. Here they open their doors to you. Once they know you're an airborne troop here, you'll never be lonely. You'll never be left out in the street. You'll never be hungry."

That the town has such a strong attachment to the United States — so strong that the Stars and Stripes always flies alongside the French flag in the main square — is due in part to the efforts of Simone Renaud, the wife of the mayor at the time of the landings.

After the war, she visited Americans' graves

nearby and began writing to families of the dead, often enclosing photographs. In an age when trans-Atlantic air travel was slow and expensive, Mrs. Renaud's letters formed a bridge of friendship.

After she died, her son, Henri, kept up the letter writing. Now the village pharmacist, he counts American friends by the score. Ten years old in 1944, he remembers looking out early in the morning of June 6 and seeing soldiers in the town square.

"When it got lighter we saw they were Ameri-

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## Chinese Rings Of Smugglers Alarming U.S.

By Roberto Suro

WASHINGTON — Chinese smuggling organizations have vastly expanded their networks of way stations around the world and are now capable of transporting tens of thousands of people to the United States, according to an intelligence assessment that has caused U.S. officials to rethink their approach to illegal immigration from China.

For more than a year, public attention and law-enforcement efforts have focused on shiploads of Chinese arriving on U.S. shores. But officials say they face a larger and more-difficult challenge from the rapid growth of overseas smuggling networks that transport their human cargo by many different means and directions.

Such networks have existed for several years. Now, according to the assessment, more people are using them than ever before and the routes are more complex. Moreover, several developments have made this trade more difficult to combat.

The most important and most troubling aspect of the new assessment, senior officials said, is the finding that thousands of people already have left China en route to the United States and are being held by smugglers in a variety of locations while transportation and false documents are arranged for them.

"Over the last six months, we have become aware of a huge human warehousing operation that holds tens of thousands of aliens at various points along the pipeline, often for months at a time," a senior foreign-policy official said.

The relaxation of border and immigration controls in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has produced a proliferation of

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Armenia.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF	
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS	
Italy.....2,400 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din	
(very cost.) 1.100 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 25,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10	



# Race for Delors Job Puts Other European Posts in Limbo

WORLD BRIEFS

By Alan Friedman  
and Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For months, European leaders have been closed in smoke-filled rooms preparing to choose a successor to Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission. But now, with just three weeks to go before the decision is to be made at a summit meeting of EU leaders on Corfu, the smoke is only getting thicker, and it is even starting to waft away from Europe and across the Atlantic.

That is why many thoughtful Europeans, and a number of increasingly frustrated officials of the Clinton administration, are disgruntled as they behold what may well be the most unseemly and public scramble for the European Commission presidency since the European Union was founded.

The fact that two prime ministers and the European Union's trade czar are now vying openly to succeed Mr. Delors in Brussels underscores how the post has been transformed.

With his outspoken commitment to European integration and determined management of the single-market program and the Maastricht treaty's vision of monetary and political union, Mr. Delors has trans-

formed his job from being a senior civil servant to being one of Europe's most visible political figures.

At the same time, the politics of this quintessentially European wrangle are now being linked as never before to coming

## NEWS ANALYSIS

decisions about the leadership of such other multilateral organizations as NATO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the new World Trade Organization, the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"We had hoped to be able to choose a new secretary-general at the OECD by the time finance ministers fly to Paris next week for their annual meeting," said a U.S. diplomat. "But," he added with a frown, "the Europeans feel they need more time and they tell us their choice of a candidate for the OECD has to do with the European Union and the World Trade Organization as well."

One player in the European Commission presidential race noted that the tradeoffs being negotiated among Europeans constitute "a big jigsaw." What few European

power brokers are ready to admit, however, is that their game-playing is sulling the image of the top spot in Brussels, already seen by many as a dumping ground for over-the-hill politicians.

Earlier this week a bid by France and Germany to impose Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium as the new European Commission president aroused longstanding fears that the big European states would steamroller their smaller partners.

The French-German push triggered a backlash from The Hague, where outgoing Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has come out fighting for his own candidacy. Mr. Lubbers, who has the backing of Spain and Portugal, is hoping to woo the smaller EU states.

All of this has left Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner who is being backed in a ham-fisted manner by London, reduced to praying he might emerge as a compromise candidate. To his credit, Sir Leon has openly campaigned for the job. He seems, however, only to have won the support of Greece.

If the Brussels race seems complicated, consider the other elements of the jigsaw. At the OECD in Paris, France is backing Jean-Claude Paye, the incumbent secre-

tary-general, for a third five-year term. Germany has an unlikely favorite-son candidate, a Finance Ministry official named Lorenz Schomerus. Washington feels Mr. Paye has been in office long enough and favors Donald Johnston, a Canadian politician.

Officials say that Germany and France seem willing to damp their candidacies at the OECD and get behind Nigel Lawson, Britain's former chancellor of the Exchequer, if only London will agree to support Mr. Dehaene for the European Commission job.

U.S. officials say they cannot imagine Mr. Lawson taking over the OECD, partly because he is considered abrasive and partly because he displayed nothing but contempt for the Paris-based think tank in a book of memoirs.

As a result of these European linkages a decision on the OECD job now seems likely to be delayed until later this summer. Washington's displeasure is manifest. Stuart Eizenstat, the U.S. chief delegate to the European Union, said he did not like the idea of the OECD staff being "part of a logrolling exercise dealing with other EU institutions."

This, however, is precisely the case.

Meanwhile, the leadership of NATO has centered the equation since Manfred Wörner, the German who is secretary-general, is recuperating from cancer and speculation is growing that he may resign before his term ends in 1996. The NATO post is the most obvious consolation prize for the Dutch, but Mr. Lubbers is likely to rule out any such offer as a snub.

Another piece of the jigsaw is the search for a successor to Peter Sutherland of Ireland, who is to leave as director-general of GATT before it becomes the World Trade Organization next year. Aides to Sir Leon this week rejected the idea of his taking over the trade post, describing it as a step down. There is also an outside chance that Mr. Sutherland could be called upon to take over the European Commission presidency if there is a deadlock at the Corfu summit meeting later this month.

While Italy is pushing for Renato Ruggiero of Italy, a Fiat executive, to take over the World Trade Organization, the United States wants the job to go to a developing country and favors Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the outgoing president of Mexico.

Often left out of the negotiations is a fundamental issue: Just who is most qualified for these jobs.

## Rwanda Negotiations Break Down

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Rwandan Army and rebel commanders failed to agree on a cease-fire at United Nations-mediated talks in the capital. Thursday as the rebels pressed their offensive in the capital. "We are capable of fighting this war and winning it if that is the option," Colonel Frank Mugambage of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front said after the one-day talks broke up with only an agreement to meet again at an unspecified date.

The mainly-Tutsi rebel group is demanding an end to massacres of Tutsis in territory held by the Hutu-led government. Up to half a million people have been killed since the April 6 death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a suspect plane crash pitched the central African country into civil war.

## Serbs Renege and UN Delays Talks

GENEVA (AP) — The United Nations on Thursday postponed new talks designed to reach a cease-fire in Bosnia-Herzegovina after Bosnia Serbs failed to withdraw forces from around Gorazde. Yasushi Akashi, the UN envoy in the former Yugoslavia, said negotiations would start only after the Serbs pulled back three kilometers from around the eastern enclave as pledged by the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic.

"Unless and until there is a complete implementation of what was promised to us," Mr. Akashi said, "I am compelled to postpone the meeting."

## Yemeni Forces Ignore UN Truce Call

DOFAS, Yemen (AP) — Rival Yemeni forces fought intense tank, rocket and artillery battles on Thursday despite a UN cease-fire call, witnesses said.

Southern forces defending Aden, the capital of the self-proclaimed state of south Yemen, blamed northern troops for the fighting in Dofo, a desert region 35 kilometers east of Aden.

The attacks began just hours after the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for a cease-fire in the civil war in Yemen, which broke out on May 5. The south proclaimed itself independent on May 21.

## Kiev Parliament Rejects Vote Delay

KIEV (AP) — Ukrainian legislators voted overwhelmingly on Thursday to reject President Leonid M. Kravchuk's appeal to postpone this month's presidential elections.

In a resolution, adopted in principle, lawmakers said postponement of elections set for June 26 would disrupt political reforms in the former Soviet republic and harm the economy.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 201 to 69, with 13 abstentions. Mr. Kravchuk, 60, appeared untruffled by Parliament's decision and pledged to seek a second term in office despite earlier threats to withdraw his candidacy.

## East Timor Rebels Call for Pressure

MANILA (Combined Dispatches) — East Timor rebel leaders called Thursday for international diplomatic pressure to force Indonesia to negotiate an end to what they said was its military occupation of the former Portuguese colony.

The appeals from José Ramos Horta and Nino Kunis Santana came in videotaped messages shown at an international conference in Manila on Indonesia's rule over East Timor and its human rights record there.

The Philippine government, eager to placate an angry Indonesia, banned Timorese leaders and foreigners from attending the conference, which is due to end Saturday. On Thursday, Manila also turned back for the second time two Sri Lankan delegates to the conference, but allowed a Japanese bishop and an Italian priest to join the meeting. (Reuters, AP)

## Another Endorsement for the Grape

LONDON (Reuters) — Wine may be good for you because it is a good source of salicylic acid, the main ingredient of aspirin, according to two California doctors.

Drinking wine has been linked with lower instances of heart disease and doctors say this may be because it reduces cholesterol levels, opens up the blood vessels or simply relaxes people.

"What many who extol the virtues of wine seem to have missed is that wines, both white and red, are an excellent source of salicylic acid," C.J. Muller and K.C. Fugelsang of California State University wrote in a letter to this week's Lancet medical journal. Aspirin, which contains mostly of salicylic acid, has also been linked with lower incidences of heart disease.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air Inter Flies Despite Pilots' Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — The French domestic airline Air Inter maintained a regular flight schedule on Thursday despite a one-day strike by pilots and navigators, but another strike set for next Tuesday will cause cancellations, the company said.

"Air Inter confirms that 100 percent of its flights are operating despite the strike call by three of its four unions," the airline said in a statement. But union representatives said the company had to scramble to meet its scheduling commitments. The union said that a number of aircraft were left stranded across France and that 180 of Air Inter's 450 flights were flown on planes chartered from other French companies. Air Inter acknowledged that, during the strike set for Tuesday, it would be able to maintain only 50 percent of its schedule.

Air France's service monopoly between France and the French territory of New Caledonia is about to end with the arrival of two competitor services to this Pacific island group. Additional services between Paris and Nouméa will be provided by Corsair and AOM and are expected to bring down prices and increase the number of European tourists visiting the French territory. (AP)

USAF Africa Airways, a newly established airline specializing in service to South Africa, began twice weekly service this week between Washington and Johannesburg. It will be the first U.S. carrier to fly to the country in 10 years. (AP)

Human error rather than technical failure was almost certainly the reason for the fatal crash of an Aeroflot Airbus A-310-300 jet on March 23, Rudolf Teimurazov, a senior Russian aviation official, told Interfax news agency on Thursday.

The death toll from a heat wave sweeping northern India has risen to 161, with the temperature rising as high as 49 degrees centigrade (120 Fahrenheit), the Press Trust of India said Thursday. The agency said the highest temperature recorded on Thursday was 49.1 centigrade (120.4 Fahrenheit) at Dholpur in the desert state of Rajasthan. (Reuters)

## Mystery in Jericho

### When Is Arafat Coming?

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERICHO — Now that the police have arrived and some of the novelty has worn off, Jericho is letting its fancy play on the next big question mark of the young Palestinian self-rule: When is Yasser Arafat coming?

Those who may know are not saying, and those who are saying presumably do not know. It is not clear if the uncertainty is a deliberate security tactic or another sign of disorganization in the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is not even clear if the PLO chairman will come first to Jericho or begin his return to the territories after a 27-year absence in the Gaza Strip.

Either way, conventional wisdom holds that his arrival is imminent. Whenever he comes, and for how long, Nadia Hamdoni and her large family are ready.

Having completed their inspections, steady-eyed security men recently told the Hamdonis, who have eight children and lots of space, that Mr. Arafat has accepted the offer of their house as his Jericho residence. Mrs. Hamdoni, whose husband, Mahmoud, is a wealthy farmer, could not have been more delighted.

"It's very exciting," she said. "My 8-year-old son asked me just this morning, 'Mama, why are all the presidents of the world living in their own country except ours?' He is only 8 years old, and he asks that, I was very much astonished. I told him that our president will soon be here."

Actually, the Hamdonis have two houses side by side in a leafy compound a kilometer east of the town center. The houses are set well back from the main road. Both are handsome and practical, with many telephones, a satellite dish and a below-ground level for emergencies.

And they are both at Mr. Arafat's disposal for the next year or more while the Hamdonis either move into another house they own in Jericho or move in with friends. The family's Western-style furniture is thrown into the package.

"After Mr. Arafat leaves, I want to sit where he has sat," Mrs. Hamdoni said. "I want to breathe the air that he breathed."

General Hajj Ismail, Jericho commander of the Palestinian police, says his forces are also ready for the visit, although he insists that he has been given no arrival date or estimate of how long the stay.

While Gaza is much bigger and by far the more important test for the PLO, Jericho is to be the seat of self-government. Offices are said to be ready for Mr. Arafat and other members of the new Palestinian National Authority, some of whom are supposed to arrive next week and begin in earnest the provisional government that will run the two autonomous areas.

But few people, Israeli or Palestinian, believe that the PLO leader will settle long in either Gaza or Jericho. His sights already are on the road that winds from here through the Judean hills.



Nadia Hamdoni with four of her children Thursday in front of one of the homes the family has offered to Yasser Arafat in Jericho.

At the end of that ribbon of blacktop, half an hour by car, is where this exercise in self-rule ultimately leads — Jerusalem. And the battle for Jerusalem, claimed by both Israelis and the Palestinians as their capital, is already joined.

On paper, the two sides have agreed to put off negotiations on the holy city for up to two years. In reality, it is already on the table with basic questions like whether Mr. Arafat will be allowed to pray in Jerusalem at Al Aqsa mosque, one of Islam's most venerated shrines.

There is no sign yet of the PLO

leader's having even said he wants to go. But the Israelis have preemptively advised him to settle for mosques in Gaza or Jericho.

"At this stage, I don't see any room for a visit by him to Jerusalem," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said at a parliamentary hearing this week. But he added, "I do not commit myself to two years from now."

It does not require much imagination to envision hundreds of thousands of Palestinians trying to pour into Jerusalem to join Mr. Arafat at prayer. It requires no imagination at all to predict the Israeli reaction, especially after

the PLO leader's recent call for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem for Muslims. In an interview with Algerian radio on Wednesday, he repeated his demand that Jerusalem become the capital of a future Palestinian state.

Lines are also being drawn over Palestinian political activity in Jerusalem, including the PLO headquarters known as Orient House, in an elegant former hotel in the eastern part of town.

Mr. Olmert says Orient House should be closed. While the government has yet to go that far, it insists that any Palestinian agency

connected to self-rule must be confined to Gaza and Jericho.

The Palestinians have put some self-rule offices in and around East Jerusalem, plainly to assert their claim to that part of the city. In turn, the Israelis say they will not tolerate "facts on the ground" that raise issues of sovereignty. The Palestinians retort that it is Israel that establishes such "facts," by sealing off the West Bank and thus keeping many Palestinians from their cultural and religious centers in Jerusalem.

It is an important test of symbols and of will, and both sides are playing for keeps.

## Juan Carlos Onetti, Novelist, Dies

The Associated Press

MADRID — Juan Carlos Onetti, 84, Uruguayan novelist and poet and one of Latin America's most distinguished but neglected writers, died of a heart attack here Monday.

Mr. Onetti, whose work was often compared to William Faulkner's, spent his last years as a recluse in the Spanish capital. He came to Madrid in 1976 after being virtually expelled from Uruguay by the military government.

The writer Manuel Vicent called Mr. Onetti "a great writer who had withdrawn from life," and said he was "very lucid, lived and thought in bed, and had so much respect for death that he had been practicing for it for some time."

Most of his novels are set in a place called Santa Maria, which

could or could not be Montevideo, where he was born July 1, 1909.

Last year in the London Review of Books, Michael Wood wrote: "It's not easy to say what Onetti's fiction is about, and perhaps not entirely appropriate to try. It centers not so much on plot or theme or character as on an erratic but insistent inquisitiveness about the stories people step into or trail behind them."

Mr. Onetti moved to Buenos Aires in the 1930s and worked for the Reuters news agency and several local publications. His first short story was published in La Prensa in 1932. He published his first novel, "El pozo" ("The Pit") in 1939. Among his best known novels are "Para una tumba sin nombre" ("A Grave With No Name" (1959), "El astillero" ("The Shipyard") (1961) and "Juntacadaáveres" ("Bodys-

natcher") (1965). His last novel, "Cuando ya no importe" ("What the Use") was published last year after several years of silence.

In Montevideo, he was editor in chief of Marcha, one of the most respected weeklies in Latin America, and was jailed for three months by the military junta in 1974 for publishing a short story by Nelson Marra that did not please the authorities. He also headed Montevideo's municipal library system.

In 1980, he was recognized for his contribution to Spanish-language literature with the Cervantes Award.

Sidney Gilliat, 86, screenwriter and film director who co-wrote the script for the Alfred Hitchcock film "The Lady Vanishes" and who had a long filmmaking partnership with Frank Launder, died Tuesday at his home in Wilshire, England.

Herva Nell, 85, the leading soprano of several of Arturo Toscanini's recordings of Verdi operas, and who sang at the Metropolitan Opera from 1953 to 1962, died of leukemia Tuesday in Sharon, Connecticut.

Red Rodney, 66, a trumpeter and hand leader known for his association with Charlie Parker, died of lung cancer Friday at his home in Boynton Beach, Florida.

Sonny Sharrock, 53, a major figure in free-jazz guitar, died of a heart attack Thursday at his home in Ossining, New York.

## Indonesia Bans 'Schindler's List' For Violence

Reuters

JAKARTA — Censors in primarily Muslim Indonesia have banned Steven Spielberg's Oscar-winning film "Schindler's List" because it contains too much violence and nudity. The Jakarta Post reported Thursday.

Soekanto, executive director of the Indonesian Film Censorship Board, said the decision to ban the film was made Monday after a plenary meeting of the board's 45 members, the report said.

Officials from the censorship board were not immediately available to confirm the report. "It was decided by acclamation, not by voting, and most of the members agreed that the film should be banned," Mr. Soekanto was quoted as saying.

Some Indonesian Muslim leaders had earlier called for the film to be banned. It tells the story of a German industrialist who saved more than 1,000 Jews from Nazi death camps during World War II.

The censorship board approved the film last month pending cuts to scenes considered too violent and sexual.

But Mr. Soekanto later overturned the decision, saying the board did not have a full quorum of 23 members when it voted.

Mr. Spielberg had previously prohibited the film from being shown with cuts.

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Greece	080-0000	South Africa	080-0000
Greenland	080-0000	Spain	080-0000
Haiti	080-0000	St. Lucia	080-0000
Honduras	080-0000	Sweden	080-0000
Hungary	080-0000	Switzerland	080-0000
Iceland	080-0000	Trinidad & Tobago	080-0000
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# THE AMERICAS / ONE COMMUNITY REMEMBERS

## Simple Ways to Honor Heroes Town Hardest Hit by D-Day Offers a Tribute

By Debbi Wilgoren

Washington Post Service

**BEDFORD, Virginia** — Teenagers performing patriotic skits on the school stage. A military band playing the national anthem outside the picturesque courthouse. Glass cases stuffed with wartime memorabilia in the local museum.

These are the simple ways in which this small town is paying tribute to the sons it lost on D-Day a half-century ago.

Similar remembrances are unfolding throughout rural America. But this community of 6,000 in western Virginia has a tragic distinction: It lost more men per capita on Normandy's beaches than any other U.S. town. The death toll of 23 was so devastating that it prompted the military to stop forming units out of soldiers from a single community.

For years after the war, few people in Bedford talked about their sacrifice. It was too painful. Eventually, the veterans who made it home started gathering each June with their families and with relatives of the dead, sometimes at a small memorial marker that had been placed outside the courthouse. But residents boro after the

war seemed oblivious to the price their community had paid.

"At times, I thought that no one cared," said E. Ray Nance, 80, a retired postal worker and one of two D-Day veterans still living in Bedford. "It's their history, it's their heritage. It was an important time."

This year, however, the generation that lived through D-Day vowed not to let the half-century pass unnoticed.

It started with Nancy Johnson, 55, an apple farmer whose recollections of the war are confined to memories of her grandfather's straining to hear the radio bulletins. She pressed for an exhibit at the Bedford Museum, then recruited students for a tribute to survivors and those who never came home.

As word spread, interest in the anniversary grew. Residents donated memorabilia for the museum exhibit and lined up for tickets to the show at the school. Students interviewed veterans for oral history projects. The local radio station started playing patriotic anthems and popular music from the 1940s. An office supplies store downtown created a window display honoring those who fought. The mayor asked

local schools to make Bedford's D-Day role a permanent part of their history curriculum.

"It needs to be recorded," said Mayor Mike Shelton, 42. "It needs to be passed on. Because those who experienced its direct impact won't be with us when the 60th anniversary comes."

Last weekend, members of the Bedford Middle School chorus, only slightly younger than many of the fallen soldiers were on D-Day, performed in the building where the troops had attended school.

The teenagers paid tribute with renditions of patriotic and war songs.

For the finale, 23 youngsters stood in a semicircle, each lighting a candle as the name of a fallen soldier was called. Then Joel Morgan, 17, played taps, wearing the olive green uniform of his grandfather, a D-Day survivor who served in the 29th Division from another small Virginia town.

"It just gets me excited to know that I'm doing something for these people — like I'm paying them back for what they did for us so long ago," Joel said. "It's not much, but hopefully they'll realize how much we appreciate what they did."



CALIFORNIA SPLASH — U.S. Army soldiers assisting World War II veterans during a re-creation of the Normandy landing on a Santa Monica, California, beach.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Rostenkowski-Lawyer Friction

**WASHINGTON** — A prominent Washington criminal lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, is very unlikely to represent Representative Dan Rostenkowski in his trial on corruption charges because of increasingly strained relations between the two.

The day after Mr. Rostenkowski, 66, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was charged with defrauding the government of more than \$300,000, sources said there was a "less than 10 percent chance" that Mr. Bennett would stay on as the Illinois Democrat's chief counsel.

Sources said the decision would have to be made sometime near the date of Mr. Rostenkowski's arraignment, scheduled for June 10.

Mr. Rostenkowski, the sources said, has been frustrated at the outcome of the plea negotiations with the U.S. attorney, Eric H. Holder Jr. The legislator had entered the negotiations in an effort to reduce or eliminate any prison sentence, avoid a long legal battle and retain his powerful chairmanship of the tax-writing committee. Prosecutors offered a deal in which Mr. Rostenkowski would plead guilty to at least one felony and serve a limited amount of jail time.

The discussions ended without prosecutors offering any options Mr. Rostenkowski considered acceptable. Some of his friends and colleagues privately complained to the Chicago congressman that the plea negotiations, which had been initiated by Mr. Bennett, may have been a mistake. They said the negotiations created a media "feeding frenzy" and left the impression that Mr. Rostenkowski was guilty of something.

Although sources said that the negotiations were initiated with Mr. Rostenkowski's consent, evidence began building that a rift was developing, and that Mr. Rostenkowski had questions about Mr. Bennett's legal advice. Mr. Bennett suggested that Mr. Rostenkowski get another opinion about the plea negotiations but the congressman declined, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bennett became increasingly concerned that he did not have complete control of Mr. Rostenkowski's defense and worried that the congressman's friends had too much influence over decisions about how the case should be litigated, sources said.

The same sources noted that the silence from Mr. Rostenkowski's camp following Mr. Holder's blistering press conference Tuesday spoke volumes. There was no press conference to raise doubts or suggest weaknesses in the federal government's case against Mr. Rostenkowski, a decision that was said to have infuriated Mr. Bennett.

One source said the tensions between the congressman and Mr. Bennett were rooted in the fact that Mr. Rostenkowski finds himself in the unfamiliar situation of not being able to be in control. (WP)

### Brown Severs Ties With Firm

**WASHINGTON** — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown has sold his interest in a company he owned with Noland Hill, the Washington busi-

ness executive whose failure to repay a \$26 million debt to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. became a political embarrassment to Mr. Brown.

To his financial disclosure report for 1993, filed with the Office of Government Ethics, Mr. Brown reported he received \$250,000 to \$500,000 on Dec. 15 for his stake in First International Communications Corp., a Washington investment firm. The shares were repurchased by the firm, his aides said.

Mr. Brown and Ms. Hill "decided last year to dissolve their partnership due to restrictions placed on the partnership's business as the result of Mr. Brown's position as secretary of commerce and the unfair press attention directed at Noland Hill because of her ongoing professional association with Secretary Brown," a Commerce Department spokeswoman, Carol Hamilton, said Wednesday.

Ms. Hill, who handled all the operations of First International and was the only other known investor in the company, could not be reached for comment. Harry Barnett, a Boston attorney representing Ms. Hill, said he could not explain how she came up with the money to buy Mr. Brown's share of the firm, when last year she was unable to repay debts to the government. (WP)

### Clinton Accuser Is Going Public

**WASHINGTON** — Paula Corbin Jones plans to discuss her sexual harassment lawsuit against President Bill Clinton in news interviews and television appearances, a supporter says.

"She's going to start speaking for herself," said Cindy Hays, a northern Virginia businesswoman who is heading a legal defense fund for the former Arkansas state employee.

Ms. Hays said Mrs. Jones would begin giving interviews and appearing on TV shows within the next few weeks. "She's ready to tell her story," Ms. Hays said.

Mrs. Jones was "not planning any circus-type shows," and recently turned down a \$700,000 offer to appear on a morning television talk show, Ms. Hays said.

Since naming Mr. Clinton on May 6 in a federal lawsuit, Mrs. Jones, 27, has generally secluded herself in her southern California home. She accused Mr. Clinton of summoning her to his hotel room at an Arkansas business conference in 1991, when he was governor, and making unwanted sexual advances toward her. She is seeking \$700,000 in damages.

Mr. Clinton has denied the charges. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Judge Thomas Zilly of U.S. District Court, ordering the reinstatement of a National Guard officer who was forced out after declaring she was a lesbian: "More negative attitudes, or fear, are constitutionally impermissible bases for discriminatory governmental policies. Prejudice, whether founded on unsubstantiated fears, cultural myths, stereotypes or erroneous assumptions, cannot be the basis for a discriminatory classification." (LAT)

## L.A. Jury Balks at Forcing Police to Pay in King Case

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Drawing to a close one of the most wrenching chapters in Los Angeles history, the jury that had awarded Rodney King \$3.8 million for his having been beaten by policemen decided to leave it at that, declining to impose punitive damages against the officers.

The Los Angeles federal court panel, which reached its verdict on the 11th day of deliberations, found Wednesday that Laurence M. Powell and Stacey C. Koon had acted with malice in the 1991 beating of Mr. King.

But the jury concluded that the two former policemen and the officers who backed them up should not be forced to pay Mr. King for his pain and suffering.

Mr. King's lawyers had sought such punishment, they said, to deter similar acts in the future.

Mr. King's camp greeted the verdict with mixed emotions, as did many residents of the city.

One of King's attorneys, John Burris, described the verdict as a "Solomonic-type decision" that awarded Mr. King some money, but pulled back from punishing officers, who, some jurors felt, "have suffered so much economic hardship."

The lead attorney, Milton Grimes, said he was bitterly disappointed.

"How do you give a man \$3.8 million who was beaten and not consider the badness of the beating?" asked Mr. Grimes.

Timothy E. Wind, the sole defendant present in the courtroom as the verdict was read, said he was satisfied.

"This has been a long road I've traveled and I am very pleased with the decision," said Mr. Wind.

## U.S. Weighs Ban On All Air Traffic To and From Haiti

Los Angeles Times Service

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — The Clinton administration is planning to ban air traffic, including passenger service, between Haiti and the United States, as well as to cut off all financial transactions with the nation, diplomatic and Haitian officials say.

The actions, described by a U.S. official "as the next logical step," augment already stringent international economic and financial sanctions that have stopped all but commercial passenger air traffic.

President Bill Clinton also reportedly has ordered other steps aimed at punishing civilian backers of Haiti's military rulers.

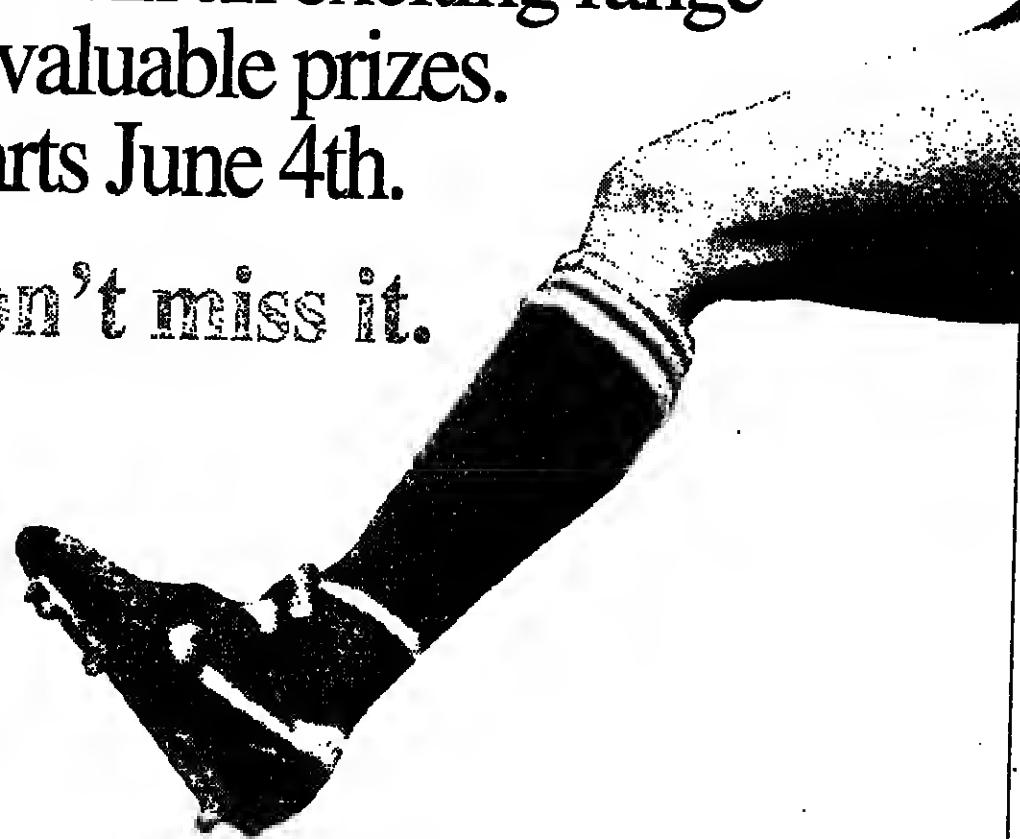
The order affecting air and financial services will come this month, perhaps within two weeks, a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials said the latest bans are aimed at the wealthy civilian supporters of Haiti's military rulers, who took power in September 1991 after the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Away From Politics

Some staff members at the National Geographic Society are positively up in arms that this prestigious promoter of all things natural has gone and spent a small fortune replacing live yew plants with artificial ones outside its downtown Washington headquarters. Naked symbolism aside, the estimated \$220,000 move to synthetics comes at a time when the organization has been downsized by at least 800 people as a cost-cutting measure.

The war on drugs and violent crime in America nearly tripled the state and federal inmate population from 1980 to a record 948,881 last year, and even stiffer prison sentences are on the way. The United States locks up a larger portion of its people than any other nation. In 1992, 455 of every 100,000 Americans were in prison or jail. South

Africa under its old government was next, at 311 per 100,000.

Philip Morris Inc. shaped voters into signing a petition for a ballot measure that would relax smoking restrictions in some California cities, a state official alleges. Acting Secretary of State Tony Miller said he would ask a judge to let him survey some of the signers in an effort to keep the measure off the ballot in November.

A federal judge rejected Exxon's attempt to exclude Eakins from compensatory payments involving the nation's worst oil spill. District Judge Russell Holland, who is overseeing a trial stemming from the spill, rejected the oil giant's argument that federal maritime law allows for oil-spill compensation only to property owners and commercial fishermen. (WP, AP, NYT, Reuters)

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# Beijing Cautions Against Escalating North Korea Rift

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service  
BEIJING — China warned Thursday against escalation of the confrontation with North Korea over its suspected illicit nuclear weapons program.

"At this time, we do not favor the resort to means that might sharpen the confrontation," said Shen Guofang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman. He called on the United States, North and South Korea to "remain calm" and "show their sincerity" by continuing dialogue to find a solution.

Western diplomats in Beijing said China appeared to be holding to a position of inaction despite increasing international alarm that North Korea had created a new opportunity to divert nuclear fuel to weapons production by keeping inspectors away from the refueling of a research reactor.

## YELTSIN: Summit Sought

Continued from Page 1  
premature before the convocation of a conference involving both Korea, the United States, Japan, China and Russia, and including representatives of the UN atomic energy agency, to try to resolve the issue of proliferation.

"Today, when no decision has been taken on calling an international conference, it is too early to talk about sanctions," Mr. Yeltsin said.

"But if North Korea takes a stubborn stance," he continued, "we shall warn it first, given that country's proximity to Russia's borders, and then apply sanctions."

Mr. Yeltsin also told Mr. Kim that Russia intended to renounce its mutual friendship and defense treaty with North Korea when it comes up for renewal in two years' time, the Itar-Tass news agency reported, citing a "highly placed" Russian official.

The 1961 treaty promises Pyongyang automatic military aid from Moscow in the event of war on the peninsula, but the official called those clauses "nonoperative, in practice."

Mr. Kim said that he had won Mr. Yeltsin's promise to stop selling any weapons or parts, whether offensive or defensive, to North Korea.

But the diplomats said China's frustration was increasing and that it may now be more willing to simply abstain in any vote in the United Nations Security Council to impose economic sanctions on the North.

Such a strategy would allow China to remain faithful to its "socialist brotherhood" with North Korea while also acknowledging the growing consensus among Asian nations that the time is coming to take stronger measures against Pyongyang.

Mr. Shen gave no clue how China would react to various Security Council proposals to impose sanctions.

He said China was "very concerned" with the re-emergence of a crisis atmosphere surrounding attempts by the International Atomic Energy Agency to supervise the handling of nuclear fuel and to conduct tests that would determine whether a diversion of weapons-grade plutonium had occurred.

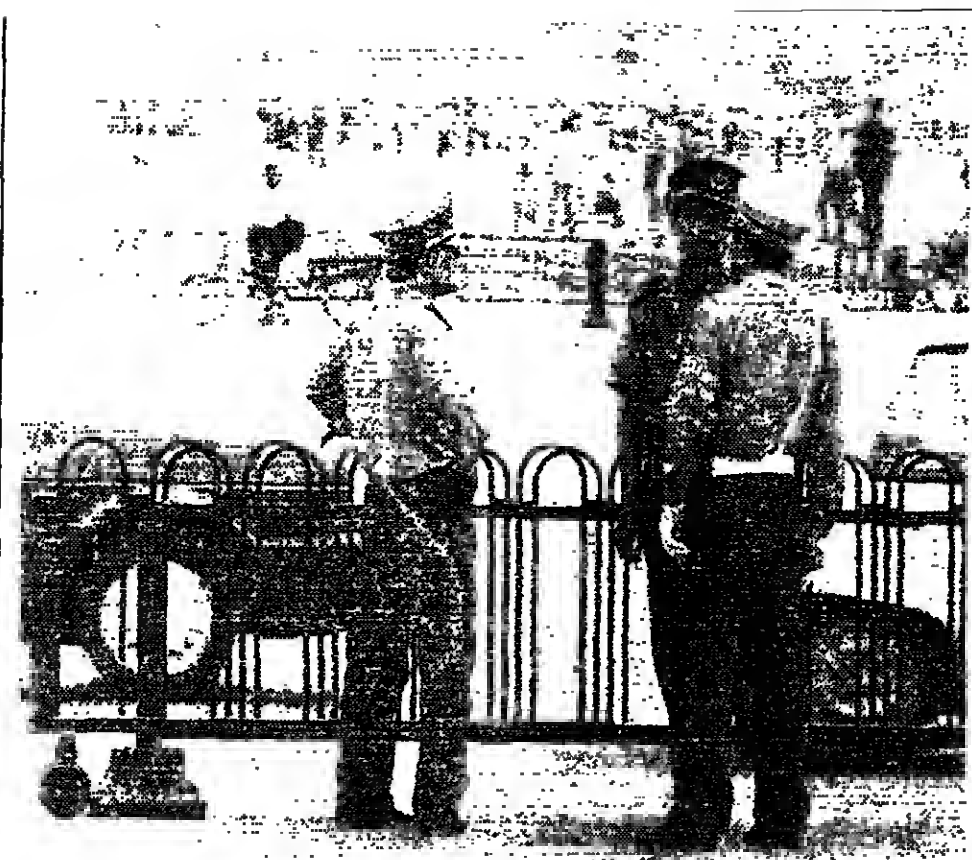
If China was still pursuing behind-the-scenes diplomacy with Pyongyang, it did not appear to be producing any results. Mr. Shen confirmed that Chinese leaders met earlier this week with Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam of North Korea as he passed through Beijing on the way to a meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Cairo.

Western embassies last week spotted a North Korean government plane at Beijing airport and were told by Foreign Ministry officials that an economic delegation was in town.

Chinese officials continue to state that Beijing's influence over President Kim Il Sung's isolated regime is minimal and that North Korean officials will not discuss their nuclear research program with Beijing, except to deny that they are producing nuclear weapons.

A number of Chinese officials caution their Western counterparts that North Korea is playing the current crisis for political and economic gain by seeking diplomatic recognition and economic investment as the price of their adherence to nuclear safeguards.

Some Western diplomats differ with this analysis, arguing that the North Korean leadership is creating a state of almost constant crisis. This, they say, provides an added measure of control over the population and justification for the high degree of economic privation that exists in North Korea.



ON GUARD — Beijing policemen patrolling in Tiananmen Square on Thursday to head off any protests as the fifth anniversary of the crackdown on the democracy movement approached. The police also have ordered hotels to switch off CNN broadcasts until after the June 3-4 anniversary.

## KOREA: U.S. to Seek Sanctions Against Pyongyang

Continued from Page 1  
Japan for exercises in the middle of Pacific Ocean, but the Pentagon is considering sending it back.

**China's Cooperation a Key**  
The Clinton administration has been leaning toward seeking gradual economic sanctions, rather than an immediate overall trade embargo, because of the difficulty in getting China to agree to punish the North Koreans, according to administration officials.

In an interview in Washington, Mr. Gallucci said, "When it comes to how China will vote — it is somewhere between hard and impossible for me to predict."

Should China not cooperate in the Security Council on imposing sanctions, Washington may try to persuade individual countries rather than the United Nations as a whole to place economic restrictions on North Korea. Such sanctions would require no endorsement by the United Nations, where China wields a veto. In that case, Mr. Clinton could face criticism that he was unable to get China's backing over Korea even after the administration agreed last week to maintain Beijing's favorable trade status despite its poor human-rights record.

Mr. Clinton justified that decision, which represented a major reversal, in part as necessary to ensure Beijing's cooperation in security issues.

Although administration officials insist that China's objectives precisely match Washington's, China has resisted calls for pressure on Pyongyang, instead counseling negotiations with North Korea, a former ally with which it maintains an uneasy friendship. As a prime fuel conduit and trading partner, China would have to be a primary enforcer of any sanctions. U.S. analysts say China is reluctant to weaken a fellow communist-led regime.

Even if China goes along in the Security Council, a gradual approach to sanctions is likely, to give North Korea time to change its mind over inspections, administration officials said. The weakest resolution under review would demand that North Korea, perhaps with a deadline after which the Security Council would consider sanctions.

"The overall feeling is that 'it is better if you start with low end, step by step, then work your way up the spectrum and turn up the heat.'"

China shares U.S. concern about the North Korean weapons program, but would "prefer to work in a quieter way, without waving the sanctioning stick," the official concluded.

Continued from Page 1  
our being the democracy that cost so much blood."

And Gianfranco Fini, the neo-fascist leader, distanced himself from, but did not completely disavow, the past in an interview before attending dinner along with 130 other dignitaries in honor of Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

"Our concern with abortion with regard to population is the tens of millions of abortions that are occurring in unsafe ways that are putting women at risk," he said. "I believe we can make some progress here." The Pope, however, is opposed to all forms of abortion, calling it murder.

At his press conference with Mr. Berlusconi later, Mr. Clinton returned to the issue, saying there were "some genuine disagreements between us on the question of the role of contraception and population policy." The Vatican bans all forms of artificial birth control.

However, Mr. Clinton said, there was "no disagreement, in my judgment, on the larger issue, which is that we agree with the Vatican that the essential thing is to have a policy of sustainable development, which normally leads to improved roles for women and stabilization of population."

The Pope is recovering from a broken thigh, and Mr. Clinton said he had been pleased "to see him looking so well and being so vigorous."

Before a formal dinner Thursday night, Mr. Clinton spoke in the open air to about 7,000 Italians and Americans at the Campidoglio, the mythical location where Romulus and Remus were suckled by a she-wolf.

It was from the same spot that John F. Kennedy addressed Romans in 1963 and, earlier, where General Mark Clark spoke to the citizens of the newly liberated city on June 4, 1944.

## CLINTON: Backing Berlusconi

Continued from Page 1  
local traders — selling leather goods, fabric, blankets and jewelry — sit idly in makeshift stalls as customers browse but seldom buy.

The consequences of the devaluation "are numbing," said Oumarou Carba Youssoufou, a prominent politician. "It's going to make us review our whole way of life. We have to start using local products."

That change, one of those sought by devaluation's advocates, has begun. Before devaluation, it was cheaper to buy rice from Thailand than from farmers an hour away from the capital. An independent local newspaper, Le Republicain, quoted rice farmers as saying that before devaluation their earnings from selling rice could not pay for the trip to Niamey.

Now farmers in Tillabery, about an hour's trip from Niamey, are planting rice on land that has gone unused for years, and people are switching from imported rice to locally grown grains such as millet.

Devaluation also has stimulated the domestic beef market. Such developments lead bankers, foreign officials and some economists to express hope that, over the long run, devaluation can help revive Niger's economy.

The daily impact makes devaluation worrisome, said Aboubacar Youssoufou, a Niamey bank official. "But overall, it's a good thing."

## Hungarian Pilot Is Killed

BUDAPEST — A Hungarian military pilot was killed and another slightly injured when they ejected at low altitude from their MiG-21 fighter before it crashed during a training flight in western Hungary, the official MTI news agency reported on Thursday.

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<b>DOSCHER</b> On May 28, 1994, peacefully in London, Charlie, dearly beloved husband of Florence, cherished daddy of Peggy and Suzie. Private cremation has already taken place in London. Memorial service in Switzerland to be announced at a later date.	The board of directors, the management and the employees of Dow Europe S.A. are deeply saddened by the loss of <b>Charles (Charlie) M. Doscher</b> A DOW pioneer who laid the foundations of our company in Europe.

# Has China Made Patten Bitter Hong Kong Democracy Advocates Fear So

group Amnesty International also backed it.

But China called it a monstrous idea and indicated any commission would be scrapped in 1997. In a key phrase, Mr. Patten has said any human-rights institution must be "durable."

Anna Wu, a legislator who is sponsoring a bill to set up the commission, met with Chief Secretary Anson Chan on Wednesday. Local media reported that Mr. Chan, who is Mr. Patten's deputy, told Miss Wu that the government would reject her bill.

Christine Lou, a legislator who is pushing a bill allowing access to official information, got a similar message.

Miss Lou said that such reports had a familiar ring. "Of course this is not surprising — this has been their policy all along," she said. "I will not be surprised. Just very, very sad."

Even before the official announcement, media reaction has been swift and hostile. "Government Kowtows on Rights Body" read a headline in Thursday's Eastern Express newspaper.

But analysts said Mr. Patten's apparent decision probably was more a reflection of political tactics as a key vote on democratic reform neared and of conservative attitudes in the colonial administration, rather than a yielding to Chinese pressure.

Commentators had begun predicting that Mr. Patten would give in to China soon after he proposed democratic reforms in October 1992.

But he stood his ground through a dispute with Beijing followed by seven months of fruitless talks on Hong Kong's political future in advance of the colony's 1997 return to China.

A bill containing his most controversial reforms faces its final vote in the colonial legislature on June 29. If passed unamended, the Patten reforms would be implemented exactly as he proposed them almost two years ago.

But in the human-rights commission and freedom-of-information bill, the pro-democracy camp senses a climbdown by Mr. Patten, whom they see as desperate to resume cooperation with China, most notably on Hong Kong's new airport project.

"No one objects to cooperation, but if it is at the cost of sacrificing certain fundamental principles then we would be alarmed," said an independent legislator, Emily Lau.

Mr. Patten has never committed himself on setting up a commission to protect human rights, and his spokesman said only that a decision would be announced before the end of June.

The British Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee has called for such a body, and the human-rights

group Amnesty International also backed it.

But China called it a monstrous idea and indicated any commission would be scrapped in 1997. In a key phrase, Mr. Patten has said any human-rights institution must be "durable."

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## CHINESE: Growth of Smuggling

Continued from Page 1  
new routes, with Moscow recently emerging as a major hub for Chinese smuggling operations, a senior official said.

About 60,000 Chinese immigrants live illegally in Moscow, according to a still-classified report summarizing the recent intelligence findings. "Many are believed to be in Moscow awaiting onward travel to the U.S.," the report stated.

Russian organized-crime groups have formed a formidable alliance with Chinese gangs in the lucrative human trade, the report said.

Travel along these smuggling networks typically involves a trip with several stops along the way. For some, the trip from Fujian Province, the principal departure point, to New York, the major destination, can take two years or more, U.S. officials said.

"One documented air route used by alien smugglers originated in Bangkok, went to New Delhi or Karachi, on to Nairobi or Johannesburg, and then to Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro," the intelligence report noted. "It then went onward to Madrid, Barcelona, and London and finally terminated in New York City."

Most of the smugglers' clients leave China legally, a senior Clinton administration official said. They acquire passports and often have legitimate visas for their first stop outside China, before starting their illegal voyage to the United States.

Two U.S. delegations have gone to China in the last six months to press for cooperation in fighting the ship traffic, but U.S. officials said it is difficult to ask for help restraining people who leave China legally.

"As a practical matter it is easier to patrol a coastline looking for freighters loaded with people than to screen airline or rail traffic for people who obtained visas with questionable documents," an official said.

There is a diplomatic problem as well. The United States has pressed China to loosen travel controls as a matter of longstanding human-rights policy. Progress in this area was cited by President Bill Clinton last Thursday when he announced his decision to renew China's most-favored nation trade status.

In making the new assessment known, officials of several agencies emphasized their hope that it would provide added justification for a package of anti-smuggling measures that were proposed by Mr. Clinton last summer but have not been enacted. The assessment also will be used to seek greater cooperation from several countries around the world in combating immigrant smuggling.

Mr. Clinton's package of measures designed to combat such smuggling included doubled prison sentences, expanded use of wiretaps, application of racketeering statutes and more aggressive seizures of assets.

So far, none of those measures has cleared a full committee in their house of Congress. There appears to be little prospect for any action this year.

The government has no ready estimates of the amount of smuggling traffic, but officials see clear signs that the numbers are rising. They note that more than 14,300 Chinese nationals applied for U.S. political asylum last year — four times the number from the year before.

## FRANC: The Poor Getting Poorer RAID: Lebanon Base Hit

Continued from Page 1  
retaliate for the kidnapping of Sheikh Dirani, whom Israel wanted to interrogate about a missing Israeli aviator.

The bombing occurred at a point when peace talks appear to be bogged down between Israel and Syria, which is the regional power broker and keeps about 40,000 troops in northern, eastern and central Lebanon.

Earlier this week, Mr. Rabin had said the recent messages carried by the United States from Damascus and Jerusalem had produced no results. Peace talks in Washington between Israel and Syria have been suspended for several months, and the latest violence may further stall the negotiations.

Last July, Israel launched a weeklong offensive against Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, forcing half a million residents to flee their homes and killing 149 people. The assault Thursday was the most serious since then.

After the operation last year, Israel and Hezbollah agreed on an unwritten arrangement that neither side would attack civilian targets.

Mr. Rabin contended that the attack Thursday remained within those rules, because the training camp was a base for guerrilla fighters. But he charged that the rocket attacks went beyond the cease-fire understandings.

He said he was in contact with the United States about the raid and retaliation. He noted that the Clinton administration had brokered the cease-fire last year, and said Israel was trying to "straighten matters out through the understandings with the landlords of Hezbollah — the Syrians."

But the raid was denounced by Lebanese leaders. President Elias Hrawi of Lebanon summoned Lebanon's Supreme Defense Council and said, according to the Beirut radio, "This is a massacre, an inhuman massacre that stands as a disaster for what is left of the peace process."

Foreign Minister Faris Bouze said the raid was "a naked aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and security and it forms a big challenge to the peace process."

## Italian Coalition Takes a Beating

ROME — Italy's opposition parties on Thursday won 8 of 13 chairmanships of important commissions in the Senate, the Parliament's upper house.

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance captured only two of the five seats up for election Thursday after gaining just three out of eight positions decided on Wednesday.

The results confirmed Mr. Berlusconi's weak position in the Senate, where the coalition government of his Forza Italia party, the Northern League and the neo-fascist National Alliance falls just short of an absolute majority.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Fascism's Reappearance

A stinging historical irony awaits President Bill Clinton when he begins his tour of Europe. World War II battle sites with a visit to Italy's Anzio beach Friday. There in the early months of 1944, valiant American and Allied soldiers held an embattled beachhead on their way to expelling Nazi occupiers from Rome and destroying the remnants of Benito Mussolini's fascist regime. Like those soldiers of a half-century ago, Mr. Clinton encounters an Italy where fascism is a significant political force and followers of Mussolini hold high office.

Mr. Clinton, the first Western leader to meet Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi since he included ministers from the fascist-descended National Alliance in his coalition cabinet, correctly insists on judging the National Alliance by its deeds, not its ancestry. But those deeds already warrant close scrutiny.

It is not 1944 all over again, of course. Mussolini ruled Italy through black-shirted thugs and joined Germany and Japan in an Axis bent on world conquest. Today's Italy is a democracy and a NATO ally. The Alliance earned its share of power by winning millions of votes in a fair election. There is no way to deny its legitimacy without violating democratic values. But neither should Americans gloss over the unpleasant reality of fascism's political revival in the land of its birth.

Alliance leaders say their ideology is a kind of "post-fascism" that upholds the supposedly good aspects of Mussolini's doctrine while repudiating the bad. They profess loyalty to democracy, NATO and the European Union and are quick to distance themselves from skinhead violence and other ugly aspects of the fascist inheritance. But the Alliance's post-fascist claims have been denied by a sequence of nasty incidents. On May 14, when black-shirt-

ed skinheads marched through Vicenza giving fascist salutes, the Alliance's leader, Gianfranco Fini, dismissed them as "airheads" and not so reassuringly suggested they should be sent to work in salt mines. Violence has continued, however, leading Interior Minister Roberto Maroni to warn of a new cycle of terrorism like the one that ravaged Italy in the 1970s. There is also a belligerent new tone to Italian foreign policy. Last month the Alliance's Mirko Tremaglia declared that Italy's treaty with the former Yugoslavia should be "ripped up" to press old Italian territorial claims. Last week, Mr. Tremaglia was elected chairman of the Parliament's foreign affairs commission. Days later Italy forced Slovenia, site of some of those claims, off a list of prospective new members of the European Union. Then last Sunday, Piero Buscaroli, an Alliance candidate for the European Parliament, chillingly evoked memories of fascism's worst horrors by declaring of homosexuals that "if it were up to me, I'd send them all to live in concentration camps."

Each of these incidents can be explained away, but together they constitute a disturbing trend. Fascism got its second chance in Italy mainly because corruption scandals destroyed centrist political parties. But economic discontents are also reviving fascist fortunes elsewhere in Europe.

The 50th anniversary of the assault on fascist Europe is a time to celebrate a heroic crusade for political freedom by America and its allies. But it is also a time to recall the damage fascism inflicted on Europe in the not-so-distant past. When "post-fascist" parties talk about ripping up treaties and sending people to concentration camps, they must be taken seriously and called to account.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## What Role for Solzhenitsyn?

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's return home to Russia after 20 years of exile in the United States counts as high drama even in a life and a country that have seen much of it. With the writing of his multivolume study of the roots of the Russian Revolution, the Nobel laureate had completed a literary agenda that began with his epic recording of the revolution's crimes against the Russian people. This freed him for the extraordinary homecoming that, at age 75 and in apparently vigorous health, he is undertaking now.

Arriving in Vladivostok to begin a slow progression back to Moscow, Mr. Solzhenitsyn identified his audience as the Russian people, and told them he was there to "search with you for ways to get out of the 75 years of our quagmire." In barely a day, he was expressing the sort of tough, value-laden criticism of the Russian power that he had early on unleashed in the United States against American culture and ways. It is plain that this figure of large talent and large ambition, who himself suffered eight years in the camps

and came to be a conscience of his country, has a mission. It is to take up a role in the salvation of a country that is no longer Communist but remains under fearful duress.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn denies any interest in a political role. A lively discussion has broken out in Russia over whether the brands of Russian nationalism, somewhat-guided democracy and individual autonomy that he represents are contemporary enough to keep him in touch with the post-Communist currents of Russian society. A political future is a long shot.

But immense disorder has befallen Russia since the Soviet Union and communism fell. There is a condition of spiritual and temporal uprootedness and a requirement for new moorings. The politicians are struggling. For some of his fundamentalist views, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has become a somewhat sidelined figure in the West. For his personal integrity and his identification with the Russian nation, he appears to retain a broad measure of moral and intellectual authority at home. "President Solzhenitsyn?"

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Senator and the Fed

When a senator denounces rising interest rates, it is not always easy to know how seriously to take him. But in the case of Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, it is a question worth pursuing. He is running for reelection this fall, and if he wins, he will probably become the next chairman of the Banking Committee. The incumbent, Donald Riegle Jr., is retiring, and although the committee has been weakly led in recent years, it is potentially an instrument of substantial power. The chairman's views can make a real difference.

When Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, appeared before the committee late last week, Senator Sarbanes and others engaged him in the latest round of the interest rate debate. In a series of steps beginning in February, the Federal Reserve has raised short-term interest rates, chiefly citing the need to restrain future inflation. Mr. Sarbanes objected that inflation is now at the lowest level in decades, with no sign of a rise in sight. Mr. Greenspan replied that, by the time it is in sight, it's too late to correct it without difficult and

costly measures — meaning a recession. Mr. Sarbanes suggested that the Federal Reserve has been conducting a "preemptive strike" against inflation that has turned into a preemptive strike against jobs and economic growth. In response, Mr. Greenspan said that the whole concept of a trade-off between jobs and inflation is wrong. The evidence shows, he argued, that low inflation brings higher growth and rising productivity — which means more jobs and better incomes.

Mr. Greenspan is right about that. The recent record leaves little doubt. Choosing the precise moment to raise rates is always a matter of judgment. But there is a pretty strong case that the circumstances of last winter, and particularly the news of the startlingly fast acceleration of economic growth, forced the Federal Reserve to take action. Senator Sarbanes clearly disagrees. Fortunately, between now and November he will have many opportunities to explain his position and discuss the direction in which he would lead the Banking Committee if he should become its chairman.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Solzhenitsyn in the New Russia

In his 18 years as a reclusive writer in Caledonia, Vermont, Alexander Solzhenitsyn created an ideal Russia. It existed in his mind, within the walls of his household and in the forests of birch woods, which had the same sun and blue sky that on good days can be seen in Russia. He saw few visitors besides his family, had virtually no contact with the outside world. Instead, he applied the discipline of self-discipline he adopted during his years in Stalin's gulags. He got up at 6 every morning and spent the rest of the day writing, completing "The Red Wheel," his four-volume history of events leading to the 1917 Russian Revolution. No one knows whether that exhaustive and long-winded history will ever be published in full. Few people in the West are that interested. As for Russians, they no longer have time to

read about past history. Like millions of Westerners, they are hustling to make a living.

We wish Mr. Solzhenitsyn as well as he returns to his native Russia. But we fear he is in for a tremendous disappointment. Crime and corruption are rampant. Western pop music, pulp literature and pornography prevail. He will have a tough time trying to reconcile his idealized view of Russia with the rudeness and greed he will encounter or with the country's disregard for thoughtful writing and high culture.

Anticipating the collapse of communism, Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote in 1981 that "we must take care not to be crushed beneath its rubble instead of gaining liberty." As he moves to Moscow, he may realize that life in Vermont offered more inner peace. Russia may be eternal, but it, too, changes.

—The Baltimore Sun

# North Korea Isn't Playing Games, It Wants the Bomb

By Andrew Mack

SEOUL — The latest and most serious act of nuclear brinkmanship by North Korea virtually rules out a cooperative resolution of the crisis over its nuclear program.

The unsupervised removal of fuel rods from the reactor at the Yongbyon nuclear complex makes it impossible to determine whether North Korea has been cheating. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency believes that as much as 12 kilograms (26 pounds) of plutonium, enough for one or two bombs, has already been diverted. The fuel rods now being withdrawn contain enough unseparated plutonium for an additional five or six nuclear weapons.

In Washington and Seoul, North Korea has long been seen as playing a wily game by seeking to extract the maximum price for the United States and its allies before cashing in its nuclear card in exchange for political and economic concessions. However, the weight of evidence, and logic, increasingly supports the argument that the friendship and deeply paranoid regime in Pyongyang sees nuclear weapons as vital to its security.

The bomb offers the North a relatively low-cost strategic equalizer against its many enemies and forces the rest of the world to take it seriously. In the past few years, Pyongyang has not been bargaining to give up a clandestine nuclear program. It has been stalling for time to ensure that the program will succeed. The North had no choice but to block inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency monitoring the unloading of the Yongbyon reactor. Proper inspection would have provided clear evidence of cheating. Now that the incriminating evidence has been hidden, the North is already rehearsing excuses to explain its obstructionist behavior.

Pyongyang will claim that agency inspectors made unwarranted demands and that it had repeatedly warned that it had no choice but to unload the reactor when it did. Further delays would have intensified growing safety risks, it will say.

Such self-serving arguments are not credible. However, the North still has one card to play. It can withdraw from the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Freed from the restraints of the treaty, the North's nuclear program would no longer be in violation of international law. The country's status would then be no different from other nuclear-armed states outside the treaty, such as Israel, India and Pakistan.

Some American and South Korean officials now argue that the time has come to recognize that the North cannot be prevented from acquiring some nuclear weapons. Washington must accept this fact just as it had to accept, albeit with great reluctance, the reality of a nuclear-armed Pakistan. U.S. nonproliferation policy toward Pakistan has switched from prevention to containment. It focuses on capping Pakistani nuclear capability at present levels. Whether North Korea is in or out of the

nonproliferation treaty, capping its undeclared nuclear capability may soon appear to be a least-worst policy option for the United States.

Preventing the North's small stockpile of weapons-grade plutonium from growing remains a vital interest. Two new and much larger graphite-cooled reactors, under construction at Yongbyon and Taechon, will produce enough fissile material for a substantial plutonium export industry to states such as Libya, Iraq and Iran. The first of the new reactors will become operational in 1995 or 1996. Earlier this year, inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that the North had created a second plutonium production line at the buge Yongyong spent-fuel reprocessing plant.

Once North Korea has acquired a modest nuclear capability, it will have the deterrent it clearly believes is vital to its security. Then it

may be willing to stop producing more fissile material in exchange for some of the sorts of concessions that have been offered by Seoul and Washington in the past few years.

The United States would find any such deal acutely distasteful because it would reward rogue behavior. But Washington appears to have few other options. South Korean security planners are less concerned about global nonproliferation than their American counterparts are. Seoul is much more concerned about a possible outbreak of war or collapse of the regime in Pyongyang that might follow the imposition of international sanctions against the North.

A North Korea that felt more secure could reduce its conventional military budget, which currently eats up more than 20 percent of the nation's GNP. Economic assistance that was part of a future capping deal could also help revive the ailing economy of the North. Reducing the development gap between the Communist North and the capital-

ist South is a necessary condition for relatively smooth and peaceful reunification. The alternative to a capping strategy is to apply whatever sanctions the reluctant Chinese, Japanese and South Koreans will agree to, then sit, wait and hope. Sanctions will not do it quickly enough to prevent the North getting the bomb. But they would intensify a worsening economic crisis. Even without sanctions, the North's GNP will drop by half in less than a decade at the current rate. No regime can cope with such economic disintegration indefinitely. Sooner or later the world's last Stalinist government will join the others on the scrap heap of history. However, on the way out, it may try to drag its neighbors, particularly South Korea and Japan, down with it.

The writer, professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Stand Tough Together or Hunker Down Alone

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Stalinist North Korea watched the way Serbia dithered the "Great Powers" of the West — a promise here, a false concession there — and proceeded to use the same technique on the "Great Powers" of the East. Duplicitous worked again; years of hand-wringing diplomacy gave North Korea time

nuclear lawbreaker by means of economic sanctions.

That means blockade. Japan must stop the flow of hard-currency remittances to the dictatorship from its Korean residents. China and South Korea must close their borders to all trade with North Korea, including vital oil. And U.S. armed forces must interdict sea supply of Pyongyang.

North Korea has said it would consider any of that an act of war. That's accurate; a blockade, even emphasized as "sanctions," is an act of war.

What would Pyongyang do? One alternative is the one we hope for: to recognize that the world's threat of war is credible and to "join the family of nations."

Because no more reactor core would be tolerated, the North would back down before its plutonium could be developed into bombs and placed on missiles being built to threaten Seoul, Tokyo and Shanghai.

The North's other alternative is the one we dread: to launch Korea War II and invade the South. That would engage the United States, with 37,000 troops on hand to back up longstanding treaty commitments; America would then be in a real war with

an enemy that fought it to a standstill two generations ago.

How can Washington give Kim Il Sung incentives to end nuclear blackmail and admit inspectors?

First, get absolute, public assurances from Japan that no leakages will be permitted, and that it will wage economic war. Russia should also announce its intention to isolate the nuclear outlaw.

Second, tell South Korea that its days of appeasement and complacency are over — no more only 4 percent of GNP for defense — and full-scale mobilization is in order; its forces would bear the brunt of the first attack, as U.S. bombers destroy the North's nuclear potential.

Third, reach an understanding with China that neutrality is not enough; if the North besieges Seoul, allies expect Chinese "volunteers" to stream across the Yalu to threaten North Korea's capital. Nice work if you can do it, especially that long reach about China threatening its traditional Communist ally. But the United States is not helpless in leading the Eastern powers toward posing a threat to North Korea strong enough to discourage war.

President Bill Clinton could say to the allies: If you are with us, we are with you. Together we can pose the immensely credible threat; if that doesn't work — if we are dealing with madmen — together we can make short work of the war.

On the other hand, he could say, you are not doing us a favor. If you are not with us in stopping nuclear spread here and now — we are out of the Far East. Work out your own collective security and good luck.

If China, Japan, Russia and South Korea are not worried about enforcing international law to protect those cities from nuclear missiles, why should America risk its troops? The United States should join willing allies to intervene strongly — or else extricate itself fast. If U.S. leadership of proliferation police is rejected, Americans should await better leaders abroad and at home; they can use the savings from troops drawn down to build a space shield, thereby protecting America from the next decade's nuclear bandits.

Americans share a vital interest with every civilized nation in stopping the spread of nukes. But if U.S. allies East or West either choose isolation, America should wish them well and invest in the most advanced self-protection. The New York Times

## On Haiti: Drop Aristide To Break the Deadlock

By Brent Scowcroft and Eric D. K. Melby

WASHINGTON — The United States is in danger of making a bad situation in Haiti even worse.

It seems to be laying the groundwork for military intervention which would lead it into a quagmire.

If the Clinton administration orders an invasion to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, it will be making a grave mistake.

There are better ways to help the democratic process. Even if, given the superior U.S. forces, Father Aristide were back in office within a few days, in the long run an occupation would immerse the United States in the morass of Haitian nation-building — a futile exercise, surely. Haiti has struggled unsuccessfully with this task for nearly two centuries.

The Clinton administration inherited a Bush administration policy toward Haiti that was dead in the water. Its own approach has also been flawed. It has mistakenly embraced Father Aristide, who has shown no flexibility in return. It has lightened economic sanctions, which will increase the regime's black-market profits and the misery of the Haitian people.

This, in turn, will increase the number of refugees, threatening to make the proposed offshore processing of them an insurmountable task.

When it becomes clear that the new policies will not work, the administration, if we understand its hints, will resort to invasion.

Even if Father Aristide were returned to office behind the bayonets of a multinational force sponsored by the United Nations or the United States, what then?

The Haitian military and its paramilitary allies would fade out of sight to undertake guerrilla activities against the occupying force.

An occupation would not be the clean operation that some interventionists imagine. There would probably be casualties and humiliations reminiscent of those in Somalia.

A U.S. intervention might even succeed in uniting the disparate Haitian political forces against it. Americans would be dragged into settling the Haitians' differences, with little chance of success. In the end, Americans would wind up as scapegoats.

Additionally, unilateral intervention would stir up long-standing anti-interventionist sentiment in the Southern Hemisphere.

In short, returning Father Aristide to Port-au-Prince would be the beginning, not the end, of Washington's problems. He would have to be sustained in power at least through the end of his term, in December 1995.

Or longer, according to his calculations. He maintains that his term was interrupted when he was deposed in December 1991, eight months after he took office and a year after he was elected.

Given his tendencies, once in power he might neglect U.S. attempts to sow the seeds of democracy in Haiti.

The brief U.S. invasions of Grenada and Panama provide no justification for overthrowing Haiti. In both cases, U.S. goals were limited and involved no nation-building.

Even the House, on May 24, approved a resolution opposing military intervention.

There is a better approach. The White House ought to drop Father Aristide permanently. Hardly a democrat, he is part of the problem, not the

solution. Although he is the product of an election, his authoritarian behavior while in office does not augur well for democracy. Moreover, despite the administration's embrace of him, Father Aristide has bitten the hand that has been trying to feed him by refusing to compromise with his opponents.

Instead, together with the Organization of American States, Washington should press for negotiations with Haiti's military regime. The objective would be to start building a democratic process, beginning with a new presidential election as soon as suitable procedures could be put in place.

This would require several things: the departure of today's military leaders from power; hating Father Aristide from returning (other democrats can be found to support); bringing in international observers for proper elections; dismantling all

paramilitary organizations and undertaking a multinational effort to professionalize the Haitian military and police.

To put pressure on the military leaders to negotiate a transfer of power, the tough sanctions against them should be continued: no international recognition, no traveling abroad, no access to frozen financial and property assets overseas.

Although the international sanctions against Haiti's leaders themselves should continue, the trade sanctions against Haiti should be lifted. They punish innocent people and add to their misery, including forcing them into boats to flee to the United States, only to be turned back.

In any case, all the sanctions since 1991 have been ineffective. Instead of coercing the military into accepting the return of Father Aristide, they are

invading, then the time to move is near. Nothing less than a genuine threat of force will dislodge the coup.

The New York Times

## Only a Credible Threat Will Dislodge Haiti's Thugs

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — A few years ago when I was on an assignment in Haiti, a man took me to the back of his pickup truck and pointed to two young children. They were sitting in the bed of the truck and both were shivering, although the evening was warm. It was obvious they were ill.

The man said the children were his and he begged me to smuggle them into the United States, where they would be safe and "grow strong."

After listening to me explain how that was impossible, the man quietly said thank you, and with an expression of absolute despair, climbed into the cab of the truck and drove away.

There was nothing unusual about the condition of the children in the truck, or the plight of their father. After centuries of exploitation, hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance are staples of life in Haiti.

In the two and a half years since President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was ousted in a coup, the misery has only intensified. The combination of ferocious political repression unleashed by the coup leaders and the international sanctions that were supposed to drive them from power have made a terrible situation worse.

If the United States is going to intervene militarily in Haiti, it should do so soon. Prolonging the sanctions when they are causing such hardship



for ordinary Haitians while having so little impact on the repressive government, is cruel and indefensible.

President Bill Clinton has spelled out why he feels the United States has a special interest in Haiti, and why the use of force to restore Father Aristide is being considered. Haiti is "in our backyard," Mr. Clinton said, and it is the only country in the Western Hemisphere in which the military has seized power from an elected leader.

Mr. Clinton noted that if democracy was not restored to Haiti, there would at some point be an enormous surge of new refugees seeking to settle in the United States. The president also mentioned the thousands of Americans living in Haiti and the 1 million Haitian-Americans in the United States; and the fact that Haiti has become a staging area for international drug shipments.

Mr. Clinton did not mention the important role the U.S. government has played in the exploitation of the Haitian people. This has occurred through U.S. government support, direct and covert, for a series of repressive regimes, and through the long-term exploitation of cheap Haitian labor by American businesses. The United States has an interest in acknowledging these

abuses, and in making the effort to act as a friend rather than an oppressor of the Haitian people.

The military in Haiti believes it has won its battle of the wills.

"Sometimes," said an American diplomat, "the military leaders believe we were never serious about restoring Aristide, and other times they think we may have been serious but lacked the will. Either way they have felt triumphant."

Almost no one, in or out of the Clinton administration, believes that the sanctions alone will drive the military leaders from power. Actually it is wrong to call them military leaders — they are thugs, a band of murderers, rapists, terrorists and drug dealers who have all but demolished the fragile democratic infrastructure that was in place at the time of Father Aristide's election in December 1990.

A report on Haiti published last March by the U.S. Army War College said, "We have seriously misread the Haitian military and its allies, ascribing to them a degree of reasonableness and flexibility that does not exist."

President Clinton cannot bluff the leaders of the coup in Haiti. And he should not continue the added misery of the sanctions indefinitely. If the United States is going to lead an

invasion, then the time to move is near. Nothing less than a genuine threat of force will dislodge the coup.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Scandal in Italy

ROME — The great trial of the Banca Romana is daily increasing in interest, and monopolizes the attention of the Italian public. The high social standing of the defendants, the enormous sums which they are accused of having abstracted, and the fact that many well-known and influential members of the political world are implicated in this disgraceful affair, all tend to excite the morbid curiosity of the public, who have appropriately christened the bank scandal the *Panama*, or little Panama.

### 1919: Jews in Poland

PARIS — The Germans have a vast scheme to advertise that the Poles have entered upon a policy of imperialism and of denying to the Jewish race its legitimate rights. Although M. Paderewski has explained his position many times his declarations appear to have had a small effect outside of Poland. There is no hostility in Poland to any class of Jews who do not insist upon making a "Nation Within a Nation," who are not insistent upon their own schools, their own language in official proceedings, and who do not refuse to be Poles primarily and Jews secondarily.

### 1944: Pope Speaks Out

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Pope Pius XII declared today [June 2] that the idea that the war must end either in complete victory or complete destruction is a stimulant toward prolonging the conflict, and expressing hope for an early peace, praised "the heralds of wisdom and moderation." Addressing the College of Cardinals, the Pontiff said, as Allied armies approached Rome, that whoever dared to raise a hand against Rome "would be guilty of matricide." In a discussion of Christianity's current influence in world affairs he declared "cleavages from the Church" and the "vast division and dispersal of religious confessions."

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هَذَا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ



## OPINION

## Twin Blows, the First Less Remembered

By Paul S. Green

WASHINGTON — The final Allied drive to Rome, and even its timing, had a lot to do with Normandy. By keeping large German forces busy in Italy, Allied troops — at great cost to themselves — permitted the gigantic Normandy buildup to proceed. At the same time, the Allied high command in Italy was determined to

## 1944 ITALY 1994

grab world attention in the hours before the landings in France would wipe the Italian campaign off the front pages.

At that stage of the war, hopes were high that twin blows would be dealt to Germany's collapse. Of course, that did not happen. It took almost another year to reach V-E Day.

So today, Italy has become the forgotten front. Tens of thousands of veterans, families and friends are expected to pack the Normandy beaches to celebrate that anniversary. But hardly anyone will notice a smaller gathering in Rome on Saturday at which survivors of the Italian campaign commemorate the liberation of the city on June 4, 1944.

From the fall of 1943 through half of 1944, thousands of Allied troops spent bloody months battling Italy's "mud, mules and mountains" as well as Germans. A lot of them are still there, in a handful of cemeteries.

As early as September 1943, Allied strategy included an attempt to reach Rome. The Italian military chiefs had decided to depose Mussolini and desert their Nazi parti-

ners, and they desperately wanted help against expected German vengeance when the double-cross became public. During secret negotiations that summer, the Allies agreed to drop the U.S. 82d Airborne Division on Rome hours before Allied forces began the invasion of Italy at Salerno 320 kilometers (200 miles) south of the capital.

Determined to learn whether the Italians could protect his troops, Major General Matthew Ridgway, the paratroop commander, had his deputy, Brigadier General Maxwell Taylor, slip secretly into Rome. At midnight, a few hours before General Ridgway's scheduled takeoff from Sicily, General Taylor woke up the new head of government, Marshal Pietro Badoglio. The sleepy marshal confirmed the worst: The Germans had seized control of Rome and the American paratroopers faced slaughter by some of Hitler's toughest battalions.

As the clock ticked toward H-Hour, General Taylor's alarming message was relayed to General Dwight Eisenhower. He ordered the mission aborted, but General Ridgway could not be reached at his Sicily headquarters. He began launching his paratroop-led planes. Finally, the cancellation message found him in time to call his troops back. "It was a goddam close call," one participant recalled.

General Eisenhower later commented about General Taylor's mission into Rome: "The risks he ran were greater than I asked any other agent or emissary to undertake during the war.... Every min-

ute [he] was in imminent danger of discovery and death."

After a desperate battle on the Salerno beaches, the invasion forces managed to move ahead and capture Naples in October. But German defenses stiffened during a deadly fall and winter. In January, the Allies carried out a successful landing at Anzio, but overcautious leadership kept them pinned down for the next four months. Finally, in May, they broke out of the Anzio beachhead and began the race for Rome. Allied strategy called for British troops to

**An astute practitioner of public relations, the general ordered the main body of U.S. forces to change course and speed to Rome.**

advance into and through the capital while American troops pursued and cut off the retreating Germans.

But the 5th Army commander, Lieutenant General Mark Clark, wanted Rome for the Americans — and above all for himself. An astute practitioner of public relations, he ordered the main body of U.S. forces to change course and speed to Rome.

Major General Geoffrey Keyes candidly told The Associated Press why General Clark was in such a

big hurry. "France is going to be invaded, and we've got to get this in the papers before then." When a unit commander insisted his men would need the rest of the day to overcome German artillery, General Clark told him, "That will not do. General Clark must be across the city limits by 4 o'clock."

"Why?" he was asked. "Because he has to have a photograph taken." General Clark reached the photographic heights of Capitoline Hill in time to pose for pictures.

On June 6, when a subordinate woke him up to give him the first bulletins of the Normandy landings, General Clark was heard to grumble. "Those SOB's — can't they even let us have the headlines for one day?"

General Clark's actions still cause controversy, bringing bitter criticism that he had sacrificed the opportunity to destroy Germany's forces for the prestige and publicity of being first into Rome.

I was one of six Army reporters for the GI newspaper The Stars and Stripes who came into the city on the heels of the entering troops. We rushed over to Rome's leading daily, Il Messaggero, and asked the staff to help us put out a paper. They were delighted but confessed they didn't know any English. We admitted we didn't know any Italian either.

While the fighting soldiers chased the Germans out of Rome, we writing soldiers went to work, filling the paper with our stories and accounts by civilian correspondents. As copies rolled off the presses, we grabbed them and stood out on the broad, sunny boulevards of the Eternal City, handing them out to surprised GIs.

Before the last German was gone from Rome, we had published the first issue of the Rome edition of Stars and Stripes, under the headline in big type, "WE'RE IN ROME!" The next day, June 6, world headlines exploded with Normandy landings, and our Stars and Stripes, in type twice as big as the day before, screamed, "INVASION!"

In those heady days it seemed reasonable to link the double Rome-Normandy punch to a quick end of the war. A soldier in a weapons carrier put it this way: "I won't be long now till Jerry gives in. I hope Rome and the Second Front will be too much for him."

An Italian government official enthused: "In three or four months — *final!* Now is a circle around Germany — in Russia, Italy and France."

But in fact the capture of the first enemy capital dwindled into a one-day story. The stable press corps following the Italian campaign began to melt away, heading for Normandy. In coming months, with Lieutenant General George Patton's tanks blasting into Germany and a new invasion on the southern shores of France, the grinding war of attrition in northern Italy disappeared from public view. And so it has remained.

But American veterans of the Italian campaign are hoping for a pleasant change. With President Bill Clinton's decision to visit Rome and Anzio — his only appearances outside Normandy — the Forgotten Front will be remembered, at least for a day or two.

The writer, a former U.S. Senate staff member, represents The Stars and Stripes on the Rome 1994 Committee, composed of units from the Italian campaign that will commemorate the 50th anniversary in Rome on Saturday. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## A Record Nearly Lost In the Rush

By John G. Morris

PARIS — Something woke me early, the morning of Tuesday, June 6, 1944. I drew the blackout curtain and saw that it was just another dull, gray London day, colder than spring had any right to be. At least it wasn't raining.

I was alone, in the flat on Upper Wimpole Street that I shared with Frank Scherschel. It was portentous to be alone, for I knew what Frank's absence meant. Without saying goodbye, he had gone to his battle station — an airfield from which he would fly

## 1944 NORMANDY 1994

reconnaissance over the English Channel, to photograph the largest armada ever assembled.

I turned on the radio, made tea and read the papers — which told me nothing. Suddenly, at 8:32 London time, the bulletin came over BBC:

Under command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong Allied air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.

I said to myself, in what Joe Liebling of The New Yorker once called "the great cliché of the Second World War," "This is it." I hurried to the office, even though there wouldn't be much to do — for many hours, as it turned out.

I had been waiting eight months for this day. There had been a false alarm Sunday, when a 22-year-old telegrapher in the AP London bureau, practicing to get up her speed, had put out an erroneous bulletin: URGENT PRESS ASSOCIATED NYK FLASH EISENHOWER'S HQ ANNOUNCED ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE. It had been corrected within a minute, but momentarily it upset both Allied and German headquarters.

Now it was for real. Tuesday was a good D-Day for Life magazine. Our job was to furnish live-action pictures for the next issue, dated June 19, which would close on Saturday in New York and appear the following week. Wirephotos, of poor quality and limited selection, would not do; besides, they would be available to newspapers through the pool. Our only hope to meet the deadline was to send original prints and



Robert Capa took this photo on Omaha Beach as the first wave of American troops was landing.

negatives, as many as possible, in a pouch which would leave Grosvenor Square by motorcycle courier at precisely 9 A.M. London time on Thursday. The courier would take it to a plane waiting at Heathrow, which would transfer it to a larger plane at Prestwick, Scotland.

After one or two fuel stops it would arrive in Washington, and be hand-carried to New York on Saturday.

I had rehearsed my part in every detail. Censorship, at the Ministry of Information's ground-floor office in the University of London's

was of the essence, and big money often awaited the first photographer with an exclusive. It was not uncommon for a messenger to run out of the darkroom with a wet print, hoping that it would dry before it hit the editor's desk.

On D-Day there were 12 photographers accredited for the wire services. Life had six: Robert Capa, Bob Landry, Ralph Morse, George Rodger, David Scherman and Frank Scherschel. Who would get the first picture? Bad weather prevented general views from ci-

a call from a Channel port: "Capa's film is on the way. You should get it within an hour or two." I called E. K. Butler of AP, the pool editor, who snapped back: "All I want is pictures, not promises!"

Around 9:00, a courier came with Capa's little package: four dozen rolls of 35mm film, plus half a dozen rolls of 120. A scrawled note said that all the action was in the 35mm, that things had been very rough, and that he was returning to the beach.

Brady gave the film to Dennis to develop. Hans Wild soon called me to say that the 35mm, though grainy, looked "fabulous!" I replied "I need contacts — rush, rush RUSH!"

A few minutes later Dennis came bounding up the stairs and into my office, sobbing: "They're ruined — ruined — Capa's films are all RUINED!" Incapacitated, I rushed back to the darkroom with him, as he explained that he had hung the films, as usual, in the metal locker that served as a drying cabinet, heated by a coil on the floor. Because of the order to rush, he had closed the doors. Without ventilation the emulsion had melted.

I held up the four rolls, one at a time. Three were hopeless; nothing to see. But on the fourth roll there were 11 frames with distinct images. They were probably representative of the entire 35mm take, who can know, but their grainy imperfection — perhaps abetted by the lab accident — contributed to making them some of the most dramatic photos in the history of warfare.

The writer, London picture editor for Life magazine in World War II, was responsible for Life's picture coverage of the invasion of Normandy. This is adapted from the text of an autobiography he is preparing.

**"I am a gambler. I decided to go in with Company E in the first wave."**

Robert Capa

## It's Good the Germans Are Disturbed

By Flora Lewis

FRANKFURT — Germans are wondering about themselves again, acutely sensitive to what others think. They are holding international conferences on right-wing radicalism and whether it suggests a crisis of their democratic culture. That is why some wanted so badly to be represented in the D-Day spectacular. It would have been taken as one more confirmation of their membership in the democratic community, almost as if their fathers had been on the other side in Normandy 50 years ago.

I thought that inappropriate, but the transformation is real. And while for Germans World War II seems to have been pushed much further into the past than in other countries, with the help of their writers and filmmakers and some leaders of conscience, they have done a much better job of acknowledging and coming to terms with it than have the Japanese.

In Tokyo, the government canceled a planned visit by the Emperor to the Pearl Harbor memorial in Hawaii because it was too politically delicate and might ruffle national pride. In the German town of Solingen last week, people demonstrated to remember the date when a Turkish family's house was torched last year, and to call for tougher measures against neo-Nazis. Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia state, told them that Germany had a greater obligation to fight racism than do other countries because of its Nazi past. There are extreme rightists in practically all the democracies. Five members of the successor party to the neo-fascists are in the new Italian government. France's ultra-right nationalists regularly get 10 percent to 12 percent of the vote in national elections. Far-right rabble rousers with foul messages keep surfacing in the United States.

In comparative numbers, the Germans are marginal. But the German thugs who shout "foreigners out" are most prone to violence, and it is right to worry about them and what they mean.

I went to one of the conferences, sponsored by the Hesian state center for political education and Johann Wolfgang Goethe University. A professor told me he just couldn't understand the idea of rising nationalism in Germany "because we don't have an identity."

That is one of the peculiarities about reunification. It had long been supposed that the sense of unfulfilled identity gnawing at West Germans was the result of partition. But fully restored sovereignty and national

unity does not seem to have healed it. German-ness remains a much debated question, something intellectuals feel a need to define.

When the country was divided, many Western cultural figures felt that East Germany was somehow more authentic, more true to its Germanic roots than their Federal Republic. They did not attribute that to communism, but to less commercialism in a society that didn't have the opportunity to wallow in greed.

A thoughtful West Berlin newspaperwoman gave me what was probably the closest to the real explanation. The Russian overlords had no cultural impact at all on the East Germans, who considered themselves inherently superior. The Americans exerted a tremendous cultural influence on the West Germans, who absorbed trans-Atlantic tastes and habits to the point of feeling they had to question themselves. The nationality law, based totally on ancestry, helps muddy the issue. A person who can trace back German "blood" lines can become a citizen the moment he or she enters the country, even if his or her forebears have been living in Russia or Romania for hundreds of years. A person born in Germany to Turkish or African immigrants, schooled there, perhaps speaking no language but German, has a very hard time getting citizenship.

The blood right has been extended mainly to people from the East. It is not clear whether all Americans or Argentines or such of German stock can claim it. So far as is known, it has never been tested by a Togolese, a Cameroonian, a Namibian, someone from former German colonies in Africa with many people of mixed parentage who do speak German.

No doubt in the United States, an enterprising lawyer would put together a class action suit and force the Supreme Court to rule on how many "pure" genes are needed to qualify. That could be done in Germany, and it would almost surely provoke a more reasonable citizenship law, which has been discussed for years but never passed. Germany, with some 7 million foreigners, does have an unusually high proportion. But the number would probably be reduced by over half if citizenship were normally available. That would not stop far-right extremists attacking people who look different, but it would help Germans define national identity as loyal citizenship. Meanwhile, they are right to be specially concerned about racist violence. The more it disturbs them, the more reassured others will feel about the sturdiness of their democracy.

© Flora Lewis

## In Sarajevo, Living 'a Little Less Like Cavemen'

By Anna Husarka

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A woman walks her Dalmatian. She approaches a man with a dachshund on a leash. The Dalmatian wags its tail, but the dachshund is busy sniffing at some hole in the sidewalk, so the Dalmatian shows interest in a spaniel farther down the road.

There is nothing striking about this doggie scene. Or is there?

Only that it happened one evening not long ago on a street in Sarajevo known as Sniper Alley, and the dachshund was exploring a giant pockmark left by a mortar shell.

But Sarajevo has been relatively calm since February, when a truce took effect.

Only a few detonations and sporadic machine-gun fire each day, so people walking dogs are not really challenging the enemy. They are defying our notion of life in a besieged town.

Over the last two years, we became familiar with the TV images of Sarajevans dodging

snipers' bullets, carrying plastic containers of precious water in pashas and baby carriages, living by candlelight.

We have felt sorry for them and angry at the politicians for not doing enough to stop the war in Bosnia. We grew accustomed to the sight of these downtrodden human beings, barely surviving on humanitarian aid. There were many reports about artistic life under siege, theater performances, beauty contests and film shows, about the uninterrupted publication of the daily newspaper, Oslobođenje. Those were heroic acts, signs of the town resisting.

These days, during this ghetto-like status quo, people try to behave as if the war is over. But Sarajevo has been locked in a surrogate life, and acts that were heroic during the shelling now seem like pathetic make-believe.

So instead of rejoicing at the slight improvements in their horrible living standard, Sarajevans have grown bitter and disenchanted. "Do not mistake electricity and water for freedom," they say.

Outsiders expressing enthusiasm because the lights finally work sound paternalistic, as if they were saying, "Aren't you happy to be living a little less like cavemen?"

But cavemen do not breed dogs with pedigrees. A mongrel would look more natural here, especially if it were scavenging in one of the heaps of garbage still piled up.

This is why the sight of Dalmatians, dachshunds, spaniels and poodles, being walked by their masters is striking. They do not fit in the picture. They belong to a Sarajevo that is no more.

The writer is a staff writer at The New Yorker. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## They Did It Together

Regarding "Battle Scars Remain but Little Has Changed in Normandy" (Features, April 22):

Having been educated in the United States during World War II, and having served in the British Army at the time of D-Day, I hope I am in no way a chauvinist. I am also a fan of Stephen Ambrose, but I have to take issue with one aspect of his article.

Out of some 19 paragraphs, I could count only three which referred to the British and Canadian contribution. This is regrettable, as in fact the U.S. contingent was (marginally) in the minority. On D-Day, the totals were as follows:

	By Sea	By Air	Total
Brit/Can	75,215	7,900	83,115
U.S.	57,500	15,500	73,000
Totals	132,715	23,400	156,115

Out of eight assault brigades that landed on June 6, five were British and Canadian; of the total

of planes deployed that day, 6,080 were American and 5,510 from RAF or other Allied contingents; but of the naval force, only 16.5 percent were American, and 79 percent British and Canadian. The 3,000 landing craft were fairly evenly divided.

Of the men in command, under Eisenhower as supreme allied commander (and an admirable choice he was, too!), his deputy was British, Trudger, so were the three service chiefs — with Montgomery, as ground commander, the overall chief in charge of the Overlord landings.

Of course, after the arrival of Patton's U.S. 3d Army, the U.S. preponderance in Normandy grew, very swiftly. But it is disquieting to learn that, because all Allied vehicles in the invasion carried the familiar white star, French school children evidently now believe that D-Day was almost entirely an American affair!

Overlord was conspicuous for the fantastic amity and cooperation between British and Americans — really the culmination of the "special relationship." But after the war there were too many disputes between the commanders and historians as to "who did what," and in the run-up to this 50th anniversary already discord seems well entrenched. Therefore it may be helpful to try to set this part of the history straight.

ALISTAIR HORNE  
Henley-on-Thames, England.

## Trade, Environment

While the Uruguay Round trade agreement may not have satisfied the desires of various environmental organizations, it is perhaps extreme for Jessica Matthews ("Adrift in the Great Gray Greenless GATT," Opinion, April 12) to generally condemn the results of the round because of its possible environmental shortcomings.

She rightfully talks of the need for a healthy environment to promote economic growth and human welfare.

It is equally true that only with the stimulation of economic growth in developed and developing countries and in countries in transition will the move toward better environmental protection be viable.

The World Trade Council for the Environment (WTCE), a coalition of the world's leading standards of environmental management, believes that the new World Trade Organization is the appropriate institution to deal with environment-related trade issues and to prevent the misuse of environmental arguments for protectionist purposes.

JAN-OLAF WILLUMS,  
Paris.

The writer is executive director of WTCE.

## THE LONGEST DAY

24 HOUR  
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OF THE 50th  
ANNIVERSARY  
OF D-DAY  
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## Outdoor Dining in Paris: Beware!

By Patricia Wells  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS—So you want to dine outdoors in Paris, in the warmth of the late spring sun or beneath a field of stars? Just try. If a special microclimate doesn't get you, a staff for whom outdoor service is simply too much trouble will.

Recent attempts at outdoor dining have been disastrous. Fortunately, we fared better on the food, while service remains an ever sticky problem.

The 18-month-old Le Relais du Parc, attached to Hôtel Le Parc Victor Hugo and supervised by Joel Robuchon, offers one of the city's prettiest terraces, nestled inside a ground of carefully restored buildings along the chic Avenue Raymond-Poincaré. On our recent visit, an evening chill forced diners indoors, where the dining rooms are now so cluttered with tables there's barely room for waiters to get to you, or for one to make a dignified entrance or exit.

Service was awkward and impersonal, with some strange glitches. One table waited a good five minutes for the main course, which sat cooling out on a serving tray, right under my nose. A request for a glass of champagne came up with a bit of bubbly that had maderized. It was eventually replaced, but with neither speed, grace nor the slightest apology.

The food, thank goodness, was more glorious than ever. Chef Gilles Renault seems to have found his rhythm, for this was the finest and most flawless of many meals I've enjoyed at Le Relais du Parc. A starter of tomatoes, greens and mozzarella was a beautifully seasoned, refreshing arrangement of fresh peeled tomatoes, a great mix of tender greens, fine strips of basil, and a judicious use of cheese that had absorbed just the right amount of vinaigrette to make for a tangy palate opener.

On my menu—on a deviled egg to most of us—were pure state-of-the-art, beautifully stuffed bread-cooked eggs; while a fish course of *raie au chou* (skate on a bed of cabbage) was equally masterful. The impeccably fresh

skate was pillow-soft and moist, on a bed of gently wilted cabbage. The accompanying sauce was tangy and bright.

Desserts include their magnificent warm apple tart topped with a huge scoop of super-rich vanilla ice cream, and a pucker lemon sorbet. The wine list offers some treasures, including a light and velvety 1990 Givry, Clos Salomon, Domaine du Gardin.

Le Relais du Parc is one Paris restaurant that offers two distinct dining rooms, for smokers and nonsmokers.

At a recent lunch at the once-again reborn Le Cercle Ledoyen (which used to be Le Carré Ledoyen), every aspect of the meal worked against the possibility of a good time. Although the sky was a brilliant, dazzling blue dotted with white puffy clouds, the waiter insisted that it had rained that morning, so the terrace was off limits. Ledoyen must enjoy a special microclimate, for I had spent that morning outdoors, in the very neighborhood, and never felt a drop. It was obviously too much trouble to serve carping diners of a live band next door, just beyond the not-very-soundproof divider. As they fled in search of quieter surroundings, not an apology or explanation was offered.

**T**HE food looks better on paper than it is, with good spinach ravioli plopped on the plate; great grilled baby bar with a simply silly vegetable millefeuille, a barely cooked stack of bitter eggplant, flavorless tomatoes and basically raw zucchini; and a serviceable, but boring, platter of Petrossian salmon.

Service was all but nonexistent, as a host of waiters stared into space while diners were left to pour their own wine and wait endlessly for a bill or a bottle of water.

The Venetian-inspired dining room and courtyard of the year-old Il Corail is a delightfully elegant mix of marble floors and trompe l'oeil tile walls, a play of creamy yellow and pale green, a setting that's at once soothing and calming.

Il Corail is the restaurant of the Hôtel

Castille on Rue Cambon, situated across the street from the back entrance to the Ritz. Chef Adolfo Porta's cuisine is savory and seductive, and full flavored. A huge fresh wheel of Parmigiano Reggiano cheese and a succulent, mahogany-hued ham await you at the entrance to the back dining room, which overlooks an elegantly pretty courtyard that was closed to diners on a recent cool evening.

The menu is simple but not of the hackneyed tourist-Italian variety, and includes a good mix of antipasti, pasta, fish, meat and vegetables. If it's on the menu, try the sparkling fresh salad of raw sliced artichokes, ham, Parmesan and arugula, a crunchy, refreshing mix that inspires you to book passage to Italy on the next available plane or train.

The restaurant's classic swordfish, or *espadon*, with olives is a delight. The Italians adore the delightfully firm, fatty and flavorful Mediterranean fish and serve it simply grilled or seared, with basic accompaniments. Here, Porta takes thin slices of seared swordfish and tops them with a welcoming sauce of green and black olives and sage. The wine list offers some real treats, including an eminently drinkable 1990 Rosso de Montepulciano, at 160 francs (\$28).

Service, alas, is of the supercilious variety, haughty and condescending, as if every diner just landed from Mars and needed help every step along the way.

Le Relais du Parc, 55 Avenue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris 16; tel: 44.03.66.10. Open daily. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. A la carte, 200 to 250 francs (\$35 to \$45) per person, including service but not wine.

Le Cercle Ledoyen, Carré des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8; tel: 47.42.76.02. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. A la carte, 225 to 275 francs per person, including service but not wine.

Il Corail, 37 Rue Cambon, Paris 1; tel: 44.58.45.67. Closed Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. A la carte, 150 to 295 francs per person, including service but not wine.

## THE ARTS GUIDE



Antoine de Saint-Exupéry is commemorated in Paris.

### BRITAIN

**London**  
The Royal Opera at Covent Garden, tel: (71) 240-1066. A new production of Verdi's "Aida." Directed by Elyse Moshinsky, conducted by Edward Downes, with Cheryl Studer/Nina Rudo, Luciana d'Amico/Dolara Zajack and Dennis O'Neill/Michael Sylvester. June 16 (premiere), 20, 24 and 27.

The Grosvenor House Art and Antique Fair, tel: (71) 485-8743. June 9 to 18. More than 90 dealers, from Britain, continental Europe, the United States and Hong Kong offer a wide range of art and antiques, including 20th-century art for the first time since the establishment of the fair in 1934.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 358-7438. Open daily. Continuing to June 12: "Goya: Truth and Fantasy." Small-scale paintings and sketches for some of his religious works, and many portraits.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**  
Kinsky Palace, tel: 231-5135. To July 3: "T. F. Simon: Color Prints." Prints and etchings by T. F. Simon, one of the co-founders of the Czech graphic arts. Simon's themes include scenes from Prague, Paris, and sketches from the Orient.

### FRANCE

**Caen**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 31-85-28-53, closed Tuesdays. To Aug. 31: "Desert de Rivage." From 1820 to 1945, generations of artists have been inspired by the Normandy shore. About 100 paintings by M. Courbet, Boudin, Seurat, Van Donge and de Staël of the beaches, cliffs and harbors between Granville and Dieppe.

Paris  
Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. To Sept. 5: "La Réforme des Trois Carrés: Le Dessin à Bologne, 1580-1620." More than 100 drawings by Lodovico Carracci,

### GERMANY

**Berlin**  
Neue Nationalgalerie, tel: (30) 266-2862, closed Mondays. To July 31: "L'Idée Formelle." Fifteen models of a car which has become a symbol for speed and perfection.

**Bonn**  
Kunst- und Ausstellungshalle, tel: (228) 9171-200. To Oct. 16: "Europa, Europa: Des Jahrhundert der Avantgarde in Mittel- und Osteuropa." 700 hundred works by 200 painters and sculptors from the former Iron Curtain countries. There are works by well known artists such as Brancusi and Chagall, and by post-war artists who were isolated from Western cultural trends.

### ITALY

**Milan**  
Teatro alla Scala, tel: (2) 80-91-60. Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." Directed by Giorgio Strehler, conducted by Wolfgang Sawallish, with Kurt Mol. June 27, 28, July 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 12.

**Venice**  
Palazzo Fortuny, tel: (41) 8200-995. To June 26: "Da Ansel Adams a 1993. World: Pittori e Autori della Collezione dell'Università del Michigan." 60 European and American portraits dating from 1814 to 1991, including prints, drawings and photographs.

### SPAIN

**Madrid**  
Botero in Madrid. To Aug. 12: On the Paseo de Recoletos and Plaza de Cibeles, an installation of 21 large-scale life-sized bronze sculptures by Colombian artist Fernando Botero. At the same time, the Galeria Melor, which exhibits 25 drawings on canvas, representing Botero's favorite subjects.

### SWITZERLAND

**Lugano**  
Villa Favosita, tel: (91) 51-81-52, open: Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. To Oct. 30: "Europa and America: 18th and 20th Century Paintings and Watercolors." 150 works from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection are displayed in newly restored rooms. It includes works from the Hudson River School of painting and the American Impressionists as well as Cubist and German Expressionist works, and Russian avant-garde and American Abstract Expressionist paintings.

### UNITED STATES

**New York**  
Metropolitan Museum, tel: (212) 570-3951, closed Mondays. Continuing To July 24: "American Impressionism and Realism: The Painting of Modern Life, 1885-1915."

## SUMMER IN FRANCE

**"MA MAISON"**  
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2,100 FF  
• 2 nights facing the sea  
(extra night 300 FF per person)  
• 1 "relaxation" treatment in the  
Espace Physiotherapie on 2 days and  
per person  
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• Lunches or dinners at the Club  
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Single room, 500 FF  
Extra per person - Suite 600 FF  
Between 2nd and 3rd floors, in the resort center, the Garden Beach Hotel  
offers 174 rooms and suites with all modern conveniences (air conditioning)  
A private beach with water activities  
Several packages holiday including sports and varied activities  
Rates are ranging from (for example)  
FF 3,010 (approx. £ 390) FF 3,500 (approx. £ 455)  
• Rates are per person in double room, including breakfast  
• 17 nights accommodation, 1 breakfast, free access to our private beach 1  
Please ask for our detailed brochure  
GARDEN BEACH HOTEL, 15-17 Bd. du Prince, 06400 LE CAN L'AN LINS (France)  
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**Garden Beach Hotel**  
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offers 174 rooms and suites with all modern conveniences (air conditioning)  
A private beach with water activities  
Several packages holiday including sports and varied activities  
Rates are ranging from (for example)  
FF 3,010 (approx. £ 390) FF 3,500 (approx. £ 455)  
• Rates are per person in double room, including breakfast  
• 17 nights accommodation, 1 breakfast, free access to our private beach 1  
Please ask for our detailed brochure  
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MARKET DIARY

Wall Street Waits For Jobs Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Treasury bond prices rose and stock prices were mixed Thursday as investors set positions before employment data for May are released Friday.

"You've got a big economic indicator tomorrow," said Gerald Simmons, manager of institutional trading at Interstate/Johnson Lane.

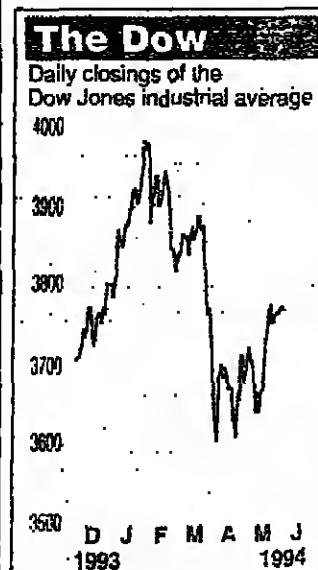
"Stocks will piggyback on whatever that is, if bonds go down, we'll go down."

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 15/32 point, to 86 29/32, with the yield falling to 7.34 percent from 7.39 percent Wednesday.

Bond investors focused on signs that economic expansion was slowing, reducing the need for the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates again to head off inflation that might accompany growth.

But many traders were wary that Friday's jobs data could show increases in nonfarm payrolls, which could reverse Thursday's upbeat mood.

"No one really wants to have a large exposure into tomorrow's



D J F M A M J 1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	110.12	109.88	110.00	+0.12
Microsoft	47.50	47.25	47.50	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	44.75	45.00	+0.25
Novell	32.00	31.75	32.00	+0.25
Intel	30.00	29.75	30.00	+0.25
Compaq	28.00	27.75	28.00	+0.25
HP	26.00	25.75	26.00	+0.25
Seagate	24.00	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Western Digital	22.00	21.75	22.00	+0.25
Conquest	20.00	19.75	20.00	+0.25

NYSE Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
3000.00	2995.00	3000.00	+5.00

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	110.12	109.88	110.00	+0.12
Microsoft	47.50	47.25	47.50	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	44.75	45.00	+0.25
Novell	32.00	31.75	32.00	+0.25
Intel	30.00	29.75	30.00	+0.25
Compaq	28.00	27.75	28.00	+0.25
HP	26.00	25.75	26.00	+0.25
Seagate	24.00	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Western Digital	22.00	21.75	22.00	+0.25
Conquest	20.00	19.75	20.00	+0.25

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM Corp.	110.12	109.88	110.00	+0.12
Microsoft	47.50	47.25	47.50	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	44.75	45.00	+0.25
Novell	32.00	31.75	32.00	+0.25
Intel	30.00	29.75	30.00	+0.25
Compaq	28.00	27.75	28.00	+0.25
HP	26.00	25.75	26.00	+0.25
Seagate	24.00	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Western Digital	22.00	21.75	22.00	+0.25
Conquest	20.00	19.75	20.00	+0.25

Market Sales

Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	271.11	+34.32
NASDAQ	267.88	+30.34

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3726.47	3730.15	3726.47	3730.15	+3.68
Transp.	1230.32	1231.54	1230.32	1231.54	+1.22
Util.	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Comd.	1242.02	1242.12	1242.02	1242.12	+0.10

Standard & Poors Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 500	372.58	373.00	372.58	373.00	+0.42
Indus.	372.58	373.00	372.58	373.00	+0.42
Transp.	123.03	123.15	123.03	123.15	+0.12
Util.	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Comd.	1242.02	1242.12	1242.02	1242.12	+0.10

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	3000.00	+5.00
Transp.	123.03	123.15	123.03	123.15	+0.12
Util.	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Comd.	1242.02	1242.12	1242.02	1242.12	+0.10

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	267.88	267.88	267.88	267.88	+30.34
Transp.	123.03	123.15	123.03	123.15	+0.12
Util.	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Comd.	1242.02	1242.12	1242.02	1242.12	+0.10

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Last	Chg.
400.00	395.00	400.00	+5.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	97.63	97.63	97.63	97.63	+0.06
10 Utilities	100.54	100.54	100.54	100.54	+0.10

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	+0.12
Declined	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	-0.12
Unchanged	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Total	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	+0.00

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	+0.12
Declined	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	-0.12
Unchanged	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Total	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	+0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	+0.12
Declined	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	-0.12
Unchanged	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Total	236.00	236.00	236.00	236.00	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Aluminum	1.59	1.59	0.00
Copper	1.59	1.59	0.00
Gold	380.00	380.00	0.00
Iron	1.59	1.59	0.00
Lead	1.59	1.59	0.00
Nickel	1.59	1.59	0.00
Steel	1.59	1.59	0.00
Wheat	1.59	1.59	0.00
Yield	1.59	1.59	0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1230.32	1231.54	1230.32	1231.54	+1.22
COPPER (COMEX)	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Gold (COMEX)	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	0.00
Iron (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Lead (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Nickel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Steel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Wheat (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Yield (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1230.32	1231.54	1230.32	1231.54	+1.22
COPPER (COMEX)	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Gold (COMEX)	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	0.00
Iron (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Lead (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Nickel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Steel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Wheat (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Yield (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100 (LIFFE)	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00	+10.00
DAX (LIFFE)	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+5.00
Nikkei (LIFFE)	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+10.00
Hong Kong (LIFFE)	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	+5.00
S&P 500 (LIFFE)	372.58	373.00	372.58	373.00	+0.42

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	+0.01
3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH JAPANESE (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH US DOLLAR (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH JAPANESE (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH US DOLLAR (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH JAPANESE (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01
3-MONTH US DOLLAR (LIFFE)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.01

Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Initial

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Regular

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Amgen Inc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Industrials

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1230.32	1231.54	1230.32	1231.54	+1.22
COPPER (COMEX)	189.18	189.22	189.18	189.22	+0.04
Gold (COMEX)	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	0.00
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Lead (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Nickel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Steel (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Wheat (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
Yield (COMEX)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00

U.S. FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
CORN (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
CORN (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
CORN (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00

Grains

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
CORN (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
WHEAT (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
CORN (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00
SOYBEANS (CBOT)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	0.00</



## KLM to Lease 7 Boeings

### Airline Decides on 767s to Replace A-310s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will lease seven Boeing 767 jets for seven years to replace 10 Airbus A-310s, the airline announced Thursday.

The jets will be leased through a so-called operational lease contract, marking a significant change in the way KLM rents its jets.

The Dutch carrier, which returned to profitability in the year ended March 31, said it had signed a letter of intent with International Lease Finance Corp., a unit of the California-based financial group American International Group Inc., under which International Lease would become the owner of KLM's Airbus.

KLM said the contract would allow the replacement of its Airbus with Boeing 767-300ER jets between June 1995 and August 1996.

"It offers KLM the flexibility to adjust itself to future developments in the airline industry," the carrier said. It added that this was the first

time it had chosen such an arrangement.

The agreement gives KLM an option to lease eight more Boeings and allows it to extend the contract by five years.

In its statement Thursday, KLM said it had decided to replace the European-made Airbus with U.S.-made Boeings because the European jets could not be used effectively, particularly in Europe.

The decision is clearly a blow to the European aircraft maker, which is the No. 2 manufacturer worldwide and competes intensely with Boeing in a market that has been soft for some time.

AirLanka, for example, has cut its original order for seven Airbus to five. It announced Thursday that it would take delivery of two new Airbus A-340 aircraft in September to replace aging Lockheed L-1011s.

The Sri Lankan carrier's chairman, Sepala Attiyappa, said in Colombo that a third A-340 would be delivered by February. AirLanka

originally contracted to buy seven Airbus for \$700 million.

KLM also reported that it soared back to profit last year because of its cost-cutting measures and increased air traffic. It announced a better-than-expected net profit of 103 million guilders (\$56 million) for the year ended March 31, reversing a loss of \$62 million guilders the previous year.

Analysts had expected KLM to post net profit of between 30 million and 70 million guilders.

Stiff competition, recession and the strong guildler forced KLM into several waves of cost-cutting in the early 1990s, but the company hopes it will be well placed to benefit from an upturn in traffic in an economic recovery.

It expects slightly better margins this year but still needs to control costs.

KLM shares moved as high as 52.70 guilders in Amsterdam trading before closing at 51.40, down 30 cents on the day.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

## Expectation of Offers Fuels Ciga Trading

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Shares of Ciga Hotels SpA traded heavily for the second consecutive day Thursday on expectations that a takeover battle could erupt.

But the market won't get a clear signal until Consob, the Italian stock market regulator, releases data on buyers from a recent rights issue.

ITT Corp.'s Sheraton Hotels unit has confirmed that it holds about 14 percent of Ciga's stock, making it a leading contender for control of the hotel group.

Consob had said it would release names Thursday of other holders who had bought shares in a recent rights issue, but no such announcement was made.

A spokesman said, "We don't have all the information compiled yet, and we can't release a partial list."

The rights issue was designed to give Sheraton control of the hotel chain, but it backfired when other investors bought up the stock and banks acting for Sheraton were unable to acquire enough shares to give the U.S.-based hotel operator control.

Ciga shares closed unchanged at 1,158 lire (73 cents) Thursday. Volume was 8.8 million shares, making it the sixth most actively traded stock on the Milan exchange. Volume on Wednesday was 8.5 million shares.

Traders said Wednesday that those accumulating Ciga shares included Bankers Trust New York Corp. and the U.S.-based Hyatt and Marriott hotel chains. Spokesmen for all three either denied that their companies were interested in buying the shares or would not comment.

Sheraton Hotels was set up to acquire financially troubled Ciga last month, when the company was controlled by the Aga Khan, but the unidentified investors then outbid the banks that were buying for Sheraton in the rights offer.

Under Italian law, if Sheraton turns out to be the largest shareholder with 13.7 percent, it must launch a public offer for the equivalent amount of stock at a price no lower than what it has already paid.

The situation won't become clear until Consob makes its announcement. If Sheraton must buy another 14 percent of the shares, it might have to offer substantially more than the estimated 1,100 lire a share it has paid for its existing stake.

Ciga last year had a loss of 200 billion lire, compared with a loss of 252 billion lire in 1992.

Analysts say the company could be profitable if it were part of a larger group that could insert it into a worldwide reservation system.

## Nokia Says Profit and Sales Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Nokia Oy, the Finnish telecommunications company, said Thursday that operating profit more than doubled in the first four months of 1994 from a year earlier as sales surged in its cellular phone division.

Operating profit leaped to 854 million markkaa (\$156 million) from 362 million markkaa in the 1993 period, and net sales rose to 8.56 billion markkaa from 7.10 billion markkaa, Nokia said. The figures were preliminary and that official results would be released June 16.

Nokia said the rise in sales was mainly attributable to its telecommunications and mobile phone divisions, while cable and machinery division sales were unchanged and consumer electronics sales declined.

Operating profit rose in the telecommunications, mobile phone and cable and machinery divisions, while the company's operating loss in the consumer electronics division narrowed.

Nokia shares surged on the results, closing at 420 markkaa, up 15.

"Nokia's clearly improved January-April result was a very good piece of news," a dealer said.

Stocks also reacted positively to a report saying that Finnish companies improved their profitability on average last year by reducing debt rather than making new investments.

(AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2400	3600	2400	
2300	3500	2300	
2200	3400	2200	
2100	3300	2100	
2000	3200	2000	
1900	3100	1900	
1800	3000	1800	
1700	2900	1700	
1600	2800	1600	
1500	2700	1500	
1400	2600	1400	
1300	2500	1300	
1200	2400	1200	
1100	2300	1100	
1000	2200	1000	
900	2100	900	
800	2000	800	
700	1900	700	
600	1800	600	
500	1700	500	
400	1600	400	
300	1500	300	
200	1400	200	
100	1300	100	
0	1200	0	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	% Prev. Close
Amsterdam AEX		398.74	397.52 +0.36
Brussels Stock Index		7,823.12	7,852.46 -0.38
Frankfurt DAX		Closed	2,129.70
Frankfurt FAZ		Closed	802.36
Helsinki HEX		1,779.60	1,771.35 +0.47
London Financial Times 100		2,364.30	2,321.00 +1.87
London FTSE 100		2,360.80	2,331.80 +1.27
Madrid General Index		320.74	322.67 -0.60
Milan MIB		1,187.00	1,200.00 -1.08
Paris CAC 40		2,007.38	1,979.68 +1.40
Stockholm Allsektorsindex		1,868.12	1,870.87 -0.09
Vienna Stock Index		Closed	443.95
Zurich SSS		985.01	989.41 -0.45

## Very briefly:

- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development reported a net loss of 66,000 European currency units (\$77,000) for the first quarter, after a loss of 18.9 million Ecu in the fourth quarter of last year and a profit of 489,000 Ecu in the 1993 first quarter.
- Kvaerner Industrier AS said the 1994 pretax loss in its shipping operations will be reduced by as much as 180 million kroner (\$10.5 million) from last year's 185 million kroner. The company also said its Kvaerner Masa-Yards in Finland plan to invest more than 220 million kroner in new plant and production equipment.
- Royale Belge SA will acquire a majority stake in a new holding company to take over the insurance activities of Union des Assurances de Paris in the Netherlands. Terms were not disclosed.
- Leif Hoegh AS agreed to acquire 83 percent of the share capital in Arcadia Shipping AS from Reading Bates for 1.80 kroner a share, or an estimated 195 million kroner.
- General Electric Co.'s GE Capital Sweden plans to acquire consumer credit businesses in Sweden and double its total asset value to 20 billion kroner (\$2.5 billion).
- Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, will invest \$2.5 billion in Russia and the former Soviet republics before September 1995, up from \$1 billion approved so far, the agency's president, Ruth Harkin, said.
- Spar Handels AG, one of Germany's largest supermarket chains, said net profit slumped 39 percent last year, partly because of the cost of building stores and stocking facilities in the East.
- MEPC PLC, Britain's second-largest listed property company, said first-half pretax profit rose to £47.6 million (\$72 million) from £43.8 million in the comparable year-earlier period as it added assets and the property market started to recover.
- Israel reported diamond exports of \$315 million in May, a 26 percent increase over the 1993 month.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder

## Insurance Results Prop Up ING Earnings

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — The banking and insurance company Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV said Thursday that its first-quarter net profit jumped 27 percent despite a deficit at its banking division that it said was related to the rise in American interest rates.

ING said it had a loss of 99 million guilders (\$54 million) in the quarter from financial transactions including securities trading because of "unfavorable developments" in the market for debt of emerging economies and, "to a lesser extent," in currency arbitrage.

The company said the main reason for the loss in

value of the emerging nations' debt was the rise in interest rates during the quarter in the United States.

ING said first-quarter profit rose to 301 million guilders, or 1.94 guilders a share, from 395 million guilders, or 1.60 guilders a share, a year earlier, mainly because of "substantially higher results" at its insurance division.

The results exceeded analysts' expectations, which generally were for profit of no more than 450 million guilders.

The company said it expected full-year earnings to be "at least equal" to those of 1993, when it earned 2.03 billion guilders.

## English Rides the Information Highway Into Eastern Europe

By Henry Copeland

Special to The Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — Eastern Europe offers a menagerie of English-language publications, from Prognosis — a biweekly magazine for Prague hipsters — to Hungary Around the Clock — a daily faxed digest of the country's newspapers.

On Internet, Radio Free Europe's 32,000-byte Daily Report is E-mailed to 8,100 addresses. Now there is "Central Europe Today," a half-hour regional news program carried weekday mornings by commercial radio stations in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest.

"Central Europe is too small a market for Ted Turner or Rupert Murdoch to become involved in, yet there are a huge set of opportunities," said Trevor Cornwell,

29, an owner of Ward Up! Inc., which produces "Central Europe Today."

With economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicting that Eastern Europe's economies will outgrow Western neighbors by two percentage points a year in the second half of this decade, publishers are flocking to the region.

Other sections of the globe may excite similar interest soon, publishing executives said.

Mr. Cornwell's half-hour radio program, launched a month ago, joined a quarterly produced by The Wall Street Journal/Europe, monthlies owned by Enormous and the Economist Group and three locally owned weeklies with Central Europe in their titles.

"We are seeing an emergence of a busi-

ness audience across the region with common interests and common needs who can be targeted with a common message," said Simon Phillips, publisher of the Economist Group's Business Central Europe. Launched a year ago, the monthly magazine now has a circulation of 20,000.

Business Central Europe's most obvious audience might seem to be the 200,000 foreign nationals doing business in the region, but more than half of the magazine's subscribers are local, Mr. Phillips said.

Russian has been the region's common language, but publishers are warring that today's movers and shakers will transact in English. "We are reaching the emerging yuppie in these markets, the people who are taking advantage of the new opportunities that are available," said Mr. Phillips.

To deliver daily news to awakening capi-

talists, "Central Europe Today" hitchhikes on the information superhighway. Produced in Budapest on a computer programmed to function as a tape machine, the digitally encoded radio program is phoned to London at 6 A.M. every weekday. From there the show is beamed to the ASTRA satellite and back down in Eastern Europe. Radio stations rebroadcast the transmission early in the morning.

This minimizes the program's capital costs. Use of a vacant satellite subcarrier costs only \$50,000 a year, the local radio broadcasts are free, and the stations get to sell 30 seconds of advertising at either end of the program.

Operating expenses are low, with 15 staffers earning a total of \$20,000 a month. Four companies have bought three-month

and six-month blocks of advertising worth \$100,000, Mr. Cornwell says.

With projected revenue of \$500,000, Ward Up! foresees a small profit for its first year. If all goes according to plan, its young owners hope to parlay their network of radio correspondents into a regional television news operation. They dream of expanding into Asia.

While more reserved, executives at the Economist Group admit that Business Central Europe offers promise for similar publications in Asia and Latin America.

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## NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Lowest Offer
130	125	IBM	3.20	4.5	13	1.5	130	125	125
120	115	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	120	115	115
110	105	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	110	105	105
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	100	95	95
90	85	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	90	85	85
80	75	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	80	75	75
70	65	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	70	65	65
60	55	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	60	55	55
50	45	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	50	45	45
40	35	Corel	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	40	35	35
30	25	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	30	25	25
20	15	McGraw-Hill	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	20	15	15
10	5	Wiley	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	10	5	5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Lowest Offer
130	125	IBM	3.20	4.5	13	1.5	130	125	125
120	115	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	120	115	115
110	105	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	110	105	105
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	100	95	95
90	85	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	90	85	85
80	75	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	80	75	75
70	65	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	70	65	65
60	55	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	60	55	55
50	45	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	50	45	45
40	35	Corel	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	40	35	35
30	25	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	30	25	25
20	15	McGraw-Hill	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	20	15	15
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Lowest Offer
130	125	IBM	3.20	4.5	13	1.5	130	125	125
120	115	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	120	115	115
110	105	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	110	105	105
100	95	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	100	95	95
90	85	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	90	85	85
80	75	Novell	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	80	75	75
70	65	Lotus	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	70	65	65
60	55	Intuit	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	60	55	55
50	45	Adobe	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	50	45	45
40	35	Corel	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	40	35	35
30	25	Parsons	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	30	25	25
20	15	McGraw-Hill	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	20	15	15
10	5	Wiley	0.00	0.0	15	1.5	10	5	5

## Charges Limit Boots' Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Boots Co. said Thursday its pretax profit rose nearly 3 percent in the year ended March 31, but earnings were held back by heavy one-time charges.

Boots, which operates a chain of drugstores across Britain and manufactures pharmaceuticals, posted pretax profit of £415.9 million (\$631 million), up from £405.2 million a year earlier.

Sales were up 5.2 percent, to £4.17 billion.

The company took one-time charges totaling £68.5 million for the sale of some of its Do It All chain of home-improvement stores and for the withdrawal of the heart drug Manoplax from the market.

Manoplax, used for the treatment of congestive heart failure, was withdrawn from the market in July. Three months earlier, Boots had recommended to doctors that they reduce the dosage because it was said to increase the risk of death.

Boots shares jumped 20 pence, to 526, on the results, despite analysts' expectations for a better bottom line. Boots said it would pay a second-half dividend of 10.1 pence, making a full-year dividend of 15 pence, up from 13.4 pence a year earlier.

Sir Christopher Benson, Boots' chairman, said the company was pleased with the results and predicted further improvement. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## Police Search Schneider SA Chief's Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The home of Didier Pineau-Valencienne, chairman of Schneider SA, was searched Thursday at the request of Belgian judicial authorities, the French electrical engineering company said.

A French judge accompanied by police investigators also searched the Paris headquarters of Schneider on Wednesday night as part of a fraud inquiry involving the company, Schneider executives said.

They said Judge Jean Zamponi and the investigators had taken the documents they deemed necessary for their investigation, which is focusing on alleged illicit asset-stripping and defrauding of shareholders by Mr. Pineau-Valencienne.

The executive was detained last week in Belgium along with Valentino Foti, an Italian banker, on charges of forgery, fraud, embezzlement,







## Japan's Recovery To Be 'Gradual'

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
TOKYO — Japan's economic recovery is likely to be slower this time than it was after previous recessions because it will be led by personal consumption rather than by capital investment, the Bank of Japan said Thursday.

The possibility is high that the recovery tempo will be only gradual, given adverse effects of ongoing balance-sheet adjustment and restructuring of industry infrastructure, the central bank said in its annual report on Japan's monetary and economic activity.

That assessment was echoed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which predicted that capital spending would reverse the trend of declining this year but remain sluggish.

"Overall, it will take some time before a stable recovery in capital spending emerges, as there is the high possibility of further delays in the completion of ongoing destocking due to uncertainties over final demand," the ministry said.

MITI predicted capital spending would rise 1.1 percent in the year to March 1995 after falling a revised 8.7 percent in the year to March 1994, its second year of declines.

"Companies look like they are still cautious in boosting capital spending, despite the expected increase in the fiscal 1994 outlays," the ministry said.

The Bank of Japan said a long-term restructuring of Japanese industry was "inevitable" as the country moved out of recession. It also called for easing restrictions on business to hasten the recovery.

"Deregulation will contribute to a swift adjustment of Japan's economy," the central bank said.

Deregulation also would help reduce Japan's politically sensitive trade surplus by encouraging private investment in social infrastructure and housing, it said.

The central bank warned that recent government reports have not indicated a turnaround in the economy, although there were signs of a bottoming.

"Consumer spending, which usually lags actual economic activity, may lead the recovery this time," the central bank said.

It pointed out that consumer spending began to decline early in the economic downturn and that proposed tax cuts should encourage an increase in spending.

The central bank also said consumers had been preferring imported goods over domestic products because of declining import prices. That may result in the economy failing to benefit fully from the rebound in consumer spending.

"Overall, reservation is needed before concluding whether the recent improvements seen in consumer spending, exports and inventory adjustment will lead to the economic recovery," the bank said.

(Knight-Ridder, AP, AFP)

**Focus on the Consumer**  
Japanese companies could emerge from the recession with a fresh edge over Western competitors because of a new focus on customer satisfaction, Reuters reported from Geneva in quoting a Swiss study.

The study, issued this week by the Lausanne International Institute for Management Development, said the change was underway in both domestic and export industries.

## China City Seeks Funds

### Mayor Hopes to Turn It Into a Hong Kong

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

DALIAN, China — With his dark blue suit, smart haircut and bright smile, Bo Xilai, 44, the mayor of Dalian, could pass for a high-powered young executive. He's at home talking about investment incentives and infrastructure development, uneasy when the topic turns to politics.

One of his major goals is to find investment to turn this port city into the Hong Kong of north-eastern China. Yet like the Chinese economy, which is trying to navigate a treacherous course from central planning to market forces, the mayor and much of his surroundings are still moored partly in the past.

The meeting room in Dalian's government office building is a miniature version of the chamber in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing where China's leaders sit in overstuffed chairs that face, not their guest, but straight ahead. In Dalian, the chairs and the room are less plush, but the arrangement is the same: a fresh bouquet of flowers on a table between the chairs ensures that eye contact can be no more than fleeting.

The government building, built by the Japanese, overlooks Stalin Square, a broad expanse of greenery crisscrossed by sidewalks and flanked at the far end by a towering monument built in 1953 that praises the Soviets for helping to defeat the "Japanese fascists" in 1945.

The mayor is also very much a product of the Communist revolution. His father, Bo Yibo, trekked with Mao Zedong on the Great March and served as finance minister of the first Communist government, formed in 1949. Now 86, he is still regarded by Chinese as on the same level as Mao and Deng Xiaoping.

These days, however, the mayor is less concerned with the revolution than with drumming up fresh investment for the city.

"We won't be able to catch up with Hong Kong in terms of gross national product or per-capita income in several years," he said. "But we can try to perfect the functioning of the port and the formation of the market system."

Mr. Bo has been especially eager to attract

investment from Japan, despite the fact that Dalian was controlled by Japan for four decades after it defeated Russia in 1905. The Russians came to Dalian in 1898, turning what had been a sleepy fishing village into a commercial port.

"In the past, there was indeed an unpleasant, even painful relationship between China and Japan," he said, referring to Japan's invasion, colonization and slaughter of millions of Chinese in the decades before the end of World War II. "But now we should establish a new relationship."

His openness to the Japanese, echoed by many here, is partly explained by the fact that the atrocities committed in the name of Emperor Showa occurred outside the city, either farther north in Manchuria or in southern coastal cities such as Nanjing. The Japanese also helped lay the foundation of the region's industrialization.

The Japanese influence remains strong, from the municipal government building to the central railroad station, which was built in 1937 and modeled after the Ueno station in Tokyo.

Dalian is one of only three cities in China with street trolleys (the others are Anshan and Changchun). All were built by the Japanese, and the original yellow and green cars are still in service.

At its peak in the 1930s, more than 100,000 Japanese lived here. Not surprisingly, Dalian residents, who now number 5.3 million in the metropolitan area, have picked up the custom of eating sashimi, or raw fish. Each year, Dalian attracts about 100,000 Japanese tourists, who come mostly for nostalgia but also to enjoy the city's spectacular coastline.

The influence of the Russians also remains strong, from regal state guest houses on the coast to onion-domed buildings downtown. The city is organized around several big circular plazas in the Russian style, with eight or 10 streets radiating out.

It is clear, though, that Dalian is slowly unearthing the past. In line with instructions from Beijing making it illegal to name streets and places after individuals, Stalin Square and Stalin Street will soon become People's Square and People's Street.

"The names were chosen by the masses; the masses," the mayor said with a chuckle.

## Warrants Pull Down Hang Seng

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The Hang Seng index fell 3.05 percent Thursday as investors bid down shares that had rallied before brokerage companies announced they would sell covered warrants on them.

All 33 stocks in the index fell, taking it to 9,272.34 points, a loss of 289.73 on the day.

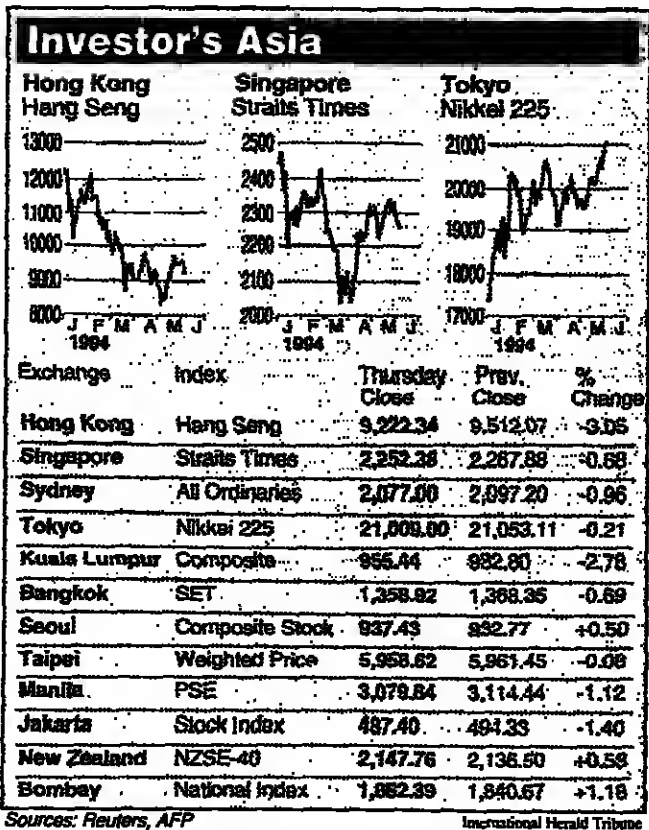
Brokerages issued warrants on four Hang Seng stocks this week: Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., China Light & Power Co., Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Swire Pacific Ltd.

A warrant gives its owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy shares in a company at a set price within a set time. When an issue is covered, it means the issuer of the warrants owns or has ready access to the underlying stock.

The underlying stocks became less attractive investments once the warrants were issued because investors could gain the right to buy shares in the future without risking the full cost of the stock, said Andrew Hall, research director at Morgan Grenfell Asia Securities.

Brokerage companies that issue covered call warrants on a stock often bid up the stock before announcing the sale of the warrants because they have to buy shares to back the offer, traders said.

For example, Robert Fleming & Co. issued warrants on existing shares of Hutchison on Monday. The stock, which rose 2.24 percent Monday, has since lost 5.84 percent, closing Thursday at 32.50 Hong Kong dollars (US\$4).



### Very briefly:

- The Philippine government plans to sell an 82 percent stake in Manila Gas Corp. within the next three months, and British Gas PLC has expressed interest in acquiring a stake.
  - Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd.'s subsidiaries, including Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd., Dairy Farm International and Mandarin Oriental, will discuss giving up their Hong Kong Stock Exchange listings.
  - South Australia is seeking a buyer and operator for the airport in Adelaide and said it would be interested in Singapore Airport Terminal Services, a subsidiary of Singapore Airlines Ltd., as a possible operator.
  - Toyota Motor Corp. is considering cooperating with Nissan Motor Co. and Isuzu Motors Ltd. on the production of auto parts in Thailand.
  - Hitachi Ltd. plans to increase its purchases of foreign raw materials by 20 percent in the year ending in March 1995, particularly from other Asian countries.
  - China warned Japan to exercise prudence in taking unilateral measures to curb textile imports from China.
  - India has imposed a limit of 150 million rupees (\$5 million) on a bank's total overnight outstanding positions in foreign currencies.
  - Australia still plans to privatize Australian National Line, a shipping line, but the government said it would like the buyer to be Australian.
- Knight-Ridder, AP, AFP

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## AIG Swims Against Ebb Tide of Asia Investment

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While Asian stock markets have been plummeting and tepid investor demand led Tiger Management Corp. to cancel plans for an investment fund in emerging economies, American International Group has raised more than \$1 billion for a fund to invest in large infrastructure projects.

With an illustrious history that began in Shanghai in 1919, American International is seen by corporate America as an "old China hand." It is a well-established insurer in many Asian markets, including China.

The new fund, called the AIG Asian Infrastructure Fund, will make large, long-term investments in projects for developing energy, transportation, electric power and petrochemicals. It will be managed by two former executives from the World Bank: Moeen A. Qureshi,

who rose to become the bank's second officer and served last year as interim prime minister of Pakistan, and Donald C. Roth, a former treasurer of the bank.

Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Roth became founders in 1992 of Emerging Markets Corp.

Their familiarity with government officials, local businesses and other financiers helped the fund attract twice the \$500 million target set in late 1993. By late May, when the fund was closed, it had nearly two dozen institutional investors.

Officials at American International and at the new fund declined to comment, but investors reportedly include the Singapore government, with \$250 million, and American International itself, with \$100 million.

Although the growth potential of emerging countries in Asia is attractive, many outside investors have a hard time finding outlets be-

cause local stocks cannot readily absorb large blocks of capital. In addition, there is the risk of volatile markets, as shown by declines this year of 20 percent in Hong Kong, 23 percent in Malaysia, 19 percent in Thailand and 16 percent in Indonesia.

"In these markets it is hard to find enough publicly traded stocks to invest large amounts of money," John A. Griffin, president of Tiger Management, said last year when he announced plans for an emerging-markets fund. "You could readily invest \$100 million in a power plant or container port in China, but to buy \$100 million of stock is impossible."

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## Berliner Bank AG 1993 Annual Results

# A Leading Bank for Germany's Capital



Since January 1, 1994, Berlin has once again become the headquarters of a major German bank: Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG. Constituted as a holding company, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG, on the one hand, serves as head office for the Group, linking Berliner Bank, Berliner Hypotheken- und Pfandbriefbank and Landesbank Berlin under one roof. On the other hand, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG is a bank operating primarily in investment banking for the whole Group. In order to establish the holding company, Berliner Bank AG was renamed Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG as of January 1, 1994. The Berliner Bank AG shareholders thus continue as shareholders of the same, legally unchanged officially quoted stock corporation, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG, which is now operating under a new name. The operative bank business and Berliner Bank AG's holdings, apart from a few exceptions, were taken over by the "new" Berliner Bank AG, which has been operating under the name Berliner Bank AG since January 1, 1994.

The last financial year of the "old" Berliner Bank AG and of the Berliner Bank Group in its old structure was also the most successful. Our Group business volume, i.e., the balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities, increased by DM 8.4 billion, or 15.2 %, totalling DM 71.4 billion by year's end. Following Berliner Bank AG's positive development, the Group's earnings have improved considerably. In spite of increased administrative expenses, the Berliner Bank Group achieved a partial operating profit of DM 372.4 million in 1993, compared with the previous year's figure of DM 231.8 million, which has been adapted to satisfy the new legal requirements. The Group's expenditure for risk provisions totalled DM 341.4 million, compared with DM 322.9 million the previous year. The Group thus shows an operating profit of DM 303.2

million for 1993, i.e. an increase of DM 165.4 million, or 120.0 %, over the previous year's figure.

From our Group balance sheet:		
(in DM millions)	1993	1992
Loans to customers	40,142	41,622
Liabilities to customers and from bonds issued	49,137	41,089
Volume of business	71,444	65,091

Success passed on to our shareholders: dividend increased to DM 9.-

For 1995, the Group shows a consolidated profit of DM 114.5 million as compared with DM 65.7 million for the previous year. We suggest that DM 86.6 million of this annual profit be used to pay a dividend of DM 9.-, up from DM 7.- per share.

As a supranational, universal bank within the Group, the "new" Berliner Bank AG has a total of more than 243 offices in Germany. With 139 branches in its core region of Berlin/Brandenburg alone, the Group covers the whole region completely. In addition, it has branches in five centres of the new and six centres of the old federal states.

Therefore the "new" Berliner Bank AG, supported by its London branch, offers a network of branches covering the most important financial markets and showing good chances for continued qualitative growth. With its subsidiaries Allbank and DSK-Bank, which specialize in retail banking and operate 95 and 23 branches respectively in Germany, the "new" Berliner Bank Group

also participates in the strong growth of this market segment outside its core region of Berlin/Brandenburg.

From our Group profit and loss account:		
(in DM millions)	1993	1992
Net interest received	1,358.2	996.4
Net commissions	254.6	204.9
Total operating profit	503.2	137.8

Our group accounts for 1993 include Berliner Bank International S.A. in Luxembourg, Allgemeine Privatkundenbank AG in Hanover, DSK-Bank Deutsche Spar- und Kreditbank AG in Munich, Braunschweig-Hannoversche Hypothekenbank AG, BB-Leasing GmbH and BB-Data Gesellschaft für Informations- und Kommunikationssysteme mbH.

We would appreciate your interest in our 1995 Annual Report. Please contact: Bankgesellschaft Berlin, Investor Relations, Hardenbergstr. 52, 10623 Berlin Phone: (+49 30) 31 09-24 50 Fax: (+49 30) 31 09-50 51



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# SPORTS

## Rockies Stop Mets, 4-3, for 3-Game Sweep

The Associated Press  
Ryan Thompson was shown up publicly by teammate Bobby Bonilla and did not appreciate it. The two New York outfielders nearly came to blows in the Mets dugout after Thompson's mental error allowed the go-ahead run to

shown up and that's why I got so mad. Bichette teased me and that wasn't supposed to happen. He stopped and I relaxed. Then he went running to third and I was too deep."

He added: "Bobby was frustrated, but I would have preferred that he speak his mind privately."

### NL ROUNDUP

advance in the sixth inning of the Colorado Rockies' 4-3 victory Wednesday night in New York.

Thompson and Bonilla exchanged words, but were separated by pitcher Mauro Gozzo before punches were landed.

The incident began after Colorado's Dante Bichette opened the sixth with a single to left. Charlie Hayes followed with a single to center, his third hit of the game.

Bichette rounded second and stopped, seemingly daring Thompson to try to throw him out at third. When Thompson did not and Bichette took third easily, Bonilla pointed his glove twice in Thompson's direction.

One out later Mike Kingery hit a sacrifice fly and Bichette raced home with the margin of victory as the Rockies swept the three-game series.

After Thompson struck out to lead off the sixth, he and Bonilla went into the dugout runway and emerged minutes later after talking things over.

"Your eyesight is pretty good if you could see all of that from the press box," Thompson said. "I was

lie McGee with two on to end the game for his 11th save. San Francisco stranded 14 runners.

The Braves scored off Salomon Torres in the fourth inning on a leadoff walk to Roberto Kelly and a sacrifice fly by Tony Tarasco.

Expos 10, Reds 9: Marquis Grissom hit a two-run single to cap a five-run rally in the eighth inning that lifted Montreal over Cincinnati at Riverfront Stadium. Cincinnati had been 21-0 when leading after six innings.

Deion Sanders tripled, doubled and singled for the Reds, scored two runs and drove in one.

Larry Walker homered for the Expos. Tony Fernandez hit a disputed three-run homer in the ninth for Cincinnati.

Tim Scott was the winner and Pedro Martinez, making his first relief appearance of the season, got

two outs for a save. Hector Carrasco, who had not pitched since April 11 because of an infected right foot, was the loser.

Martins 3, Astros 2: Jeff Conine's two-run double in the fifth inning sent Houston over Houston.

Dave Weathers pitched six innings, and has both of the Marlins' wins in six games against the Astros this season. Rob Nen finished with three scoreless innings for his third save.

Jerry Browne hit an RBI single and Conine hit his go-ahead double off Shane Reynolds.

Phillies 4, Cubs 2: Shawn Boskie, traded from Chicago to Philadelphia, pitched two-hit ball for seven innings against his former team at Wrigley Field.

Boskie struck out five and walked two. He gave up a home run

and single to Ryne Sandberg. Doug Jones pitched the ninth for his 12th save.

Pete Incaviglia singled during a three-run first inning against Mike Morgan, and hit his 10th homer in the seventh off Jose Bautista.

Padres 6, Pirates 4: An error by five-time Gold Glove center fielder Andy Van Slyke helped San Diego score three unearned runs and defeat visiting Pittsburgh.

The Padres won their sixth in a row and sent the Pirates to their fourth straight loss.

Van Slyke dropped a long fly ball by Billy Bean for a three-base error in the sixth inning. San Diego went on to score three times off Jon Lieber for a 3-4 lead.

Pedro Martinez went 1 1/2 innings for the win and Trevor Hoffman worked the ninth for his eighth save.

## Chisox Rally Past Yankees

The Associated Press  
With the way the Chicago White Sox hit, it's a wonder that Wilson Alvarez ever thinks he will lose.

Alvarez thought his 15-game winning streak was over Wednesday night when the White Sox went into the sixth inning trailing by two runs at Yankee Stadium. But after Frank Thomas, Julio Franco

and Robin Ventura were done, Chicago had rallied for a 5-4 win over New York that left Alvarez's string intact.

"I'm not going to give up with this team anymore," Alvarez said after winding up with a no-decision.

Alvarez's record remained at 8-0, tied with Lenny Lake, who has the longest regular-season winning streak in team history. His next start likely will be at home against Toronto.

"I thought everything is over, the streak is over and we start over again," he said. "I feel like the most lucky guy in the world. With this team, you never know what will happen."

Alvarez pitched six innings and gave up three runs. He walked seven and allowed five hits.

Dennis Cook was the winner and Roberto Hernandez struck out the side in the ninth for his fifth save.

Danny Tartabull homered and drove in three runs, giving Jimmy Key and the Yankees a 3-2 lead after six innings.

Boh Wickman relieved and stopped the White Sox until the ninth. But pinch-hitter Joey Cora drew a leadoff walk. Tim Lincecum singled with one out and pinch-hitter Warren Newson walked, loading the bases.

Thomas, the AL player of the month for May, hit a sacrifice fly to the wall in right field, making it 4-3. Franco singled home the tying run and, after Steve Howe relieved, Ventura hit an RBI single.

Jacobs 3, Angels 2: Rene Gonzalez drew a bases-loaded walk from Mike Butcher with one out in the 10th inning, giving Cleveland its 11th straight win at Jacobs Field.

The Indians' home winning streak is their longest since they won 13 in a row at Cleveland Stadium in 1965. Cleveland is 7-1 in extra innings, a year after going 3-12 in extras.

Gonzalez walked on five pitches after Eddie Murray was intentionally walked.

Red Sox 4, Royals 2: Scott Cooper singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning as Boston beat Kansas City at Fenway Park.

The game began as a pitching duel between Roger Clemens and David Cone, although neither got a decision. Each allowed two runs in

seven innings, with Clemens giving up four hits and Cone five.

An error by second baseman Jose Lind led to Cooper's single off Mike Magnante. Tony Fossas won a day after being recalled from the minors and Jeff Russell got his 12th save.

Tigers 11, Orioles 3: Travis Fryman went 5-for-5 and Detroit won a season-high fourth in a row. The Tigers moved past Toronto and out of last place in the AL East for the first time this season.

Danny Bautista had three hits, including a home run, for the Tigers. Tim Lincecum homered for host Baltimore, which has lost five of six.

Tim Belcher gave up four hits in eight innings. He is 3-1 since losing his first seven decisions.

Mike Mussina, who began the day 5-0 with a 1.57 ERA lifetime against the Tigers, was tagged for 10 hits in six innings.

Athletics 9, Blue Jays 5: Ruben Sierra hit an RBI single and Gerardo Berroa was hit by a pitch with the bases loaded as Oakland rallied for two runs to take the lead in the eighth inning.

The Athletics completed a three-game sweep at the SkyDome, and have won five in a row against Toronto this season.

Roberto Alomar's two-run homer put the Blue Jays ahead 5-4 in the sixth. After the A's went ahead in the eighth, Mike Bordick's two-run double keyed their three-run ninth.

Reliever Bob Welch was the winner and Tony Castillo was the loser.

Twins 2, Mariners 1: Chuck Knoblauch hit two run-scoring doubles and Minnesota won at home. Knoblauch leads the majors with 25 doubles. He has six games with at least two doubles this season.

Kevin Tapani won his fifth straight decision. He gave up six hits and Rick Aguilera pitched the ninth for his 11th save.

Chris Bosio pitched a complete game for Seattle, allowing nine hits.

Brewers 8, Rangers 1: Cal Eldred pitched a five-hitter and Milwaukee beat visiting Texas. Eldred struck out five and walked three in his second complete game.

Brian Harper drove in three runs. He had two singles and a sacrifice fly and was hit by a pitch.



Striker Marco Van Basten working out this week at the Milan training camp near Varese, Italy.

## Van Basten to Go to World Cup

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Striker Marco Van Basten, sidelined for more than a year by a slow-healing ankle injury, announced Thursday that he would join the Dutch World Cup team.

"I'll be the 22nd player of the Dutch team in the United States," Van Basten said at AC Milan's Milan training camp.

But the 29-year-old center-forward stressed that he could hardly play a full game in the upcoming world competition and that his Italian club, AC Milan, still must give its green light.

The three-time European Footballer of the Year said he had confirmed to the coach of the Dutch squad, Dick Advocaat, that he was ready to replace Ruud Gullit, who quit the team Monday.

"I told him I am all right," Van Basten said, adding he would go to the United States "not to play but to work."

"If Gullit hadn't left the team, I would have stayed behind at Milan training," he said. "Given that this opportunity has come up, I'll go and train in America instead."

He said he would not play without consulting AC Milan's and the Dutch national team's doctors.

"It would only be for the final 10 or 15 minutes of a match, only if it was necessary," he said.

AC Milan, the European champions, are reluctant to let their star player run the risk of aggravating an injury that has taken so long to heal.

The club's physical therapist, Vincenzo Pinocini, said: "If Van Basten goes to the World Cup, he

should under no circumstances play because that would put at risk his entire career, which could last another five years at the highest level."

According to published reports, Advocaat was expected to take a final decision about Van Basten on Friday.

Advocaat reportedly had two more players lined up as Gullit's possible substitutes — Johnny Bosman, who plays for Anderlecht in Belgium, and Hans Gillhaus, of Vitesse Arnhem.

Final lists of 22 players for the 24 World Cup finalist teams will be officially announced by FIFA on Saturday. The deadline for changes is midnight Friday.

Van Basten has required two operations on his right ankle. Helped by painkillers, Van Basten played his last match in May 1993, when AC Milan lost a Champions' Cup final to Olympique Marseille.

The Dutch forward said he had tested his right ankle hard in the last three days of training "with satisfactory results."

"I had no problems," he added. Milan doctors said recently Van Basten's troubled right ankle had grown some cartilage in the last two months, improving the player's chances to return to active soccer.

At one point his career appeared to have come to an end.

The captain of the Dutch squad, Ronald Koeman, said Van Basten was just the sort of personality the team needed to replace Gullit.

"And, more importantly, he has a positive attitude," Koeman said. "Obviously, Marco won't be a regular in the starting lineup, but I bet our opponents won't fancy seeing him warming up on the touchline."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## An America's Cup First

Reuters

SAN DIEGO — A weightlifter, a television star and some of the best sailors in the United States have been named to the first all-women America's Cup team.

Bill Koch's America3 syndicate announced that 23 women had been selected from the nearly 600 who applied for a spot on the U.S. crew, the first female crew to compete for yachting's most prestigious trophy. More than 40 finalists were given tryouts aboard an America's Cup yacht.

Among the crew chosen were Stephanie Armitage-Johnson, a weightlifter who has been working as a strength coach at the University of Washington, and Shelley Beattie, a California body-builder who is also known as "Ice," one of the muscular competitors on the television series "American Gladiators."

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"Okay, let's see what this baby can do."

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The Pacers' Dale Davis, left, beating the Knicks' Charles Smith to a loose ball in the first quarter.

## Miller Lifts Pacers Over Knicks, 93-86

**NEW YORK** — Reggie Miller was in the Twilight Zone. He was unconscious. He was Jordan-like.

All those terms were used to describe Miller's phenomenal fourth-quarter shooting display against the New York Knicks in Game 5 of the Eastern Conference finals Wednesday night.

Miller scored 25 of his 39 points in the final period, including a playoff-record five 3-pointers.

### NBA PLAYOFFS

ers, as the Indiana Pacers rallied to beat the Knicks, 93-86, and move within one victory of the NBA Finals.

"He was in the Twilight Zone," said Derek Harper, one of several New York guards victimized by Miller. "When a guy gets hot like that, it's hard to stop him. He carried the team on his back and his teammates fed off of his heroics."

Miller made eight of 10 shots from the field and was 4-for-4 from the foul line in the fourth quarter, which started with the Pacers trailing by 12 points and ended with them holding a 3-2 lead in the best-of-7 series.

"He was unconscious," said the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley. "He had a Michael Jordan-type game, a Michael Jordan-type quarter. He was hitting everything he threw up there."

The 6-foot-7 guard personally outscored the

Knicks, 25-16, in the last quarter and fell only four points shy of Sleepy Floyd's playoff mark for most points in a period — set by the Golden State guard against the Lakers in 1987.

"It was a special performance and we needed that," said the Pacers' coach, Larry Brown.

"It took a spectacular performance from Reggie to put us in this position."

That position is one victory away from a finals matchup against the Houston Rockets, who won the Western Conference title by beating the Utah Jazz in five games.

The Pacers can finish off the Knicks on Friday night at Market Square Arena, where Indiana is 6-0 in the playoffs. If the Knicks win Game 6, the series will return to New York for a decisive Game 7 on Sunday.

"I think Friday's game is going to be the toughest of the year," Brown said. "We've got to play like it's a sudden-death game."

Riley thinks the Knicks can still win the series. "I simply believe that we are going to get it done," he said. "We have our backs against the wall. The only thing that will come out of this is that we will find out what kind of team we have, what we are about."

If the Knicks are to stay alive, they'll have to be a different team than they were in the fourth quarter Wednesday night.

After New York built a 14-point lead late in the third period, Indiana went on a 23-6 run to take a 75-72 lead on Miller's 3-pointer with 7:40 remaining in the game. The Knicks closed to 81-79 on two free throws by Patrick Ewing with 4:11 left, but the Pacers then went on a 6-0 run and New York never got closer than six after that.

The Knicks didn't hit a field goal in the first seven minutes of the fourth quarter, and made only three of 12 shots in the period while committing nine turnovers.

"We had six consecutive turnovers to start the fourth quarter, which really gave them life," Riley said. "We have no one to blame but ourselves. Miller got off, but we contributed to it."

Ewing scored 29 points but grabbed only two rebounds for New York, which was beaten on the boards, 40-30. Charles Smith and John Starks each had 16 points for the Knicks, who lost their first home game in the playoffs after eight victories.

Rik Smits, Indiana's starting center, was held to six points and two rebounds before fouling out in the fourth quarter. But backup Antonio Davis and LaSalle Thompson made key contributions. Davis had 12 points and 10 rebounds; Thompson had three steals in the fourth quarter.

## 364 Days Later, Game 5 Strikes Again

By George Vecsey

New York Times Staff

**NEW YORK** — Three hundred and sixty-four days later, it was a total team effort, said the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley, after the damage was done.

There is nothing surprising about the Knicks not being able to think on their feet, but these circumstances were shocking. The Knicks carried a 70-58 lead going into the fourth and then fell apart.

Spectacularly.

Riley said: "You have a chance to put a team away, you put it away. We did not handle those last 10 minutes well at all."

And that was the most optimistic spin that Riley, a most positive thinker, could put on it. The Knicks will head to Indiana for the sixth, and shall we presume final, game of this series, of this year, hearing the boos of the fans.

Late during this fiasco, Derek Harper was dribbling the ball up court, making eye contact with some heavy hitters in the expensive seats who were bounding him,

quite personally. But at the prices these people pay, if they were ever going to turn on the home team, this was the occasion.

The heckling got so bad that Riley actually took his team out on the court during a 20-second timeout in the final minutes. Usually he sits them down on the bench, but that was too close to the home fans.

Now the Knicks, who are 1-6 on the road during these playoffs, must win to survive. In the tank town where they play shrieking car tapes at the visiting team, in the name of sportsmanship and fair play.

Not that it takes much to distract the Knicks. They have suffered from lack of snarls in the backcourt in recent years, and it got worse after Doc Rivers went down with a knee injury this season. And on Wednesday night, one night short of 365 days of Game 5, they hit a low point.

It started so beautifully. Smith came out and made a snapper-stroke move and then a strong dunking drive to the basket for a 9-2 lead, and he shook himself at the crowd in a modified boogie, telling them it would be different this time, 364 days later.

It was not different. These are the Knicks, after all. You want pretty and choreographed and artful, you go to Lincoln Center or the Joyce Theater or somewhere where they do opera or dance. You want smart, you look at old film clips of Magic's Lakers, Bird's Celtics, Isiah's Pistons. You want chest and forearm, you go to the Garden.

The Knicks were 8-0 at home during these playoffs, but it never

seemed easy. They have this history of the stagers, and they have this history of fifth games.

In last year's nightmare, they were supposed to have a home-team advantage, but Smith was blasted by at least five Bulls, and given the state of ball-of-bor stuffing and postbox-robbing and other chicanery that goes on in Chicago, he might have been hit by six or eight. There was no whistle, partially because Jordan was one of the people flailing away at Smith's arms.

Any way you look at it, that's a nightmare, and the Knicks were promptly obliterated in Chicago. They have been living with that horror for 364 days.

There was the rising bad-mood specter of Reggie Miller, taking his marching orders from his big sister, Cheryl, getting braver by the minute.

There was the setting sun nightmare of the Knicks' guards unable to get the ball upcourt against the Pacers' defenders, to the accompaniment of sound tapes, "Al Unser's Greatest Hits," the whine of Indy race cars.

This team has gone through three years of a mental, physical and spiritual push," Riley said.

"I simply believe you get it done," Riley added. "Maybe this is the way it has to be for us. It's never easy. It's harrowing. We have to look at it as one of the great experiences in our life. I'll see you on Friday."

The Knicks did not want to go back to that horror show one game down, but now they must. Game 5 has struck again.

## Pierce Stuns Graf, Sánchez Vicario Wins

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Her father always said Mary Pierce could play like this.

Of course, no one seemed to know where Jim Pierce was on Thursday, as his 19-year-old daughter was demolishing world No. 1 Steffi Graf, 6-2, 6-2, in a French Open semifinal.

She became the first French woman to reach this final since Françoise Durr in 1967, and on Saturday against Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, the 13th-seeded Pierce can become the lowest-rated player to win a Grand Slam tournament in the 26-year Open era.

In 77 minutes, Pierce shook and ultimately flipped her sport upside down. To look at it from her point of view, she has turned herself right side up.

"Many things have changed in the past year," she said. "On the court and outside the court, my life has changed. Outside the court it's more fun and on court it's more fun also."

Pierce was born in Montreal, raised in the United States, and is a French citizen by way of her French mother. A year ago at this tournament, her American father was banished from watching her play. An ensuing U.S. restraining order prevents Jim Pierce from contacting his daughter, after she detailed repeated incidents of physical and emotional abuse by him. She threw off an enormous weight; within a year, Steffi Graf was no great obstacle.

"It's been a year that I haven't been working with my father anymore, but don't think this is because of that," said Pierce, who then gave credit to her new coaches, Nick Bollettieri and Sven Groen-

eved, who work with her in Bradenton, Florida.

"Because of Sven and Nick, I've been training a lot physically, and when you train physically you feel very good, you have a lot of confidence. I discussed it with Nick and Sven before the match, and they said I shouldn't think of it as a semifinal against Steffi — that I should think it's the first round against a player I should beat."

The opening match, delayed more than an hour by rain, brought two Spanish women in a Grand Slam semifinal for the first time in the Open era. No. 2 Sánchez Vicario beat No. 3 Conchita Martínez, 6-3, 6-1. It had as much emotion as a third-place consolation match. Everyone, it seemed, was waiting for the featured women's event of the tournament.

Graf had won the last four Grand Slam events in Monica Seles's absence, and she had played in 20 consecutive finals. At long last a rival came to visit, and Graf wasn't ready. She was broken twice in the opening 13 minutes.

"I can tell you she played very, very well today," Graf said. "She attacked the ball, she took it early, she played very deep, she played very hard, and there was very little I could do."

Graf had claimed to be looking forward to a challenge, but she found nothing to like in this one. "No, not at all," said Graf, who looked ready to cry. "There was respect for the tennis she was playing, but it's been difficult for me to enjoy my tennis the last few weeks. Why? Well, if you were watching me the last few weeks playing, maybe you would understand a little bit."

She looked like someone who had forgotten how to play a match like this. She is only 24, but she seemed much older than that, in the worst sort of way. All of her varied strengths were made irrelevant. It was inconceivable earlier this spring, when even Bollettieri wrote that no one was likely to challenge Graf until Seles came back. Pierce had lost both of their previous matches.

"It's different because she can take the ball even earlier than Monica," Graf said. "So probably she can play even faster than Monica."

Graf broke twice in the fourth game, but within moments Pierce was back in charge, swinging as if every ball were a hissing snake. When Graf missed with her first serve, Pierce was moving in to take the second, and more often than not converting it into a winner.

When Graf had an overhead, she seemed rushed; when she finally held serve, 33 minutes had passed and it was Pierce's turn to serve out the set.

This she did after Graf had wasted a break point. At set point, the crowd began to applaud in supportive unison, and Pierce danced a few unwary steps to the rhythm. Then she shut her eyes and stood straight, tipping back her head like a swan, breathing deeply; and all over the noise went away. When she opened her eyes she was ready, and her ensuing forehand was lobbed out of bounds by Graf. In celebration Pierce knocked the ball away without looking across the net where Graf, preparing to serve, had to duck to avoid being hit.

There are two kinds of nerves: One kind is paralysis from the beginning, and Pierce clearly didn't have those; the other kind burns out and frays when extended and pressured. Graf said her only hope was that Pierce would not be able to keep hitting winners.

"It's so hard to keep playing like that," said Graf.

Down a break after five games of the second set, Graf's prayers were answered. It began to rain.

"I wasn't looking forward to it raining," Pierce said. "I didn't want

to stop. I felt the momentum going with me. I think she was waiting for that, because I think she felt there wasn't much she could do."

The delay lasted 40 minutes, which might have been enough time for Graf to play a video in the locker room of Jana Novotna's collapse against her at the Wimbledon final last year. But all she says she did was to change clothes and wait. When they returned to Center Court, Pierce needed just 11 minutes to win three consecutive games.

### Results

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semifinals

Arantxa Sánchez Vicario (2), Spain, def. Conchita Martínez (3), Spain, 6-3, 6-1; Mary Pierce (1), France, def. Steffi Graf (1), Germany, 6-2, 6-2.

Quarterfinals

Byron Black, Zimbabwe, and Jonathan Stark (2), United States, def. David Adams, Australia, and Andrei Olshansky (1), Russia, 6-3, 6-3.

Semifinals

Byron Black, Zimbabwe, and Jonathan Stark (2), United States, def. David Adams, Australia, and Andrei Olshansky (1), Russia, 6-3, 6-3.

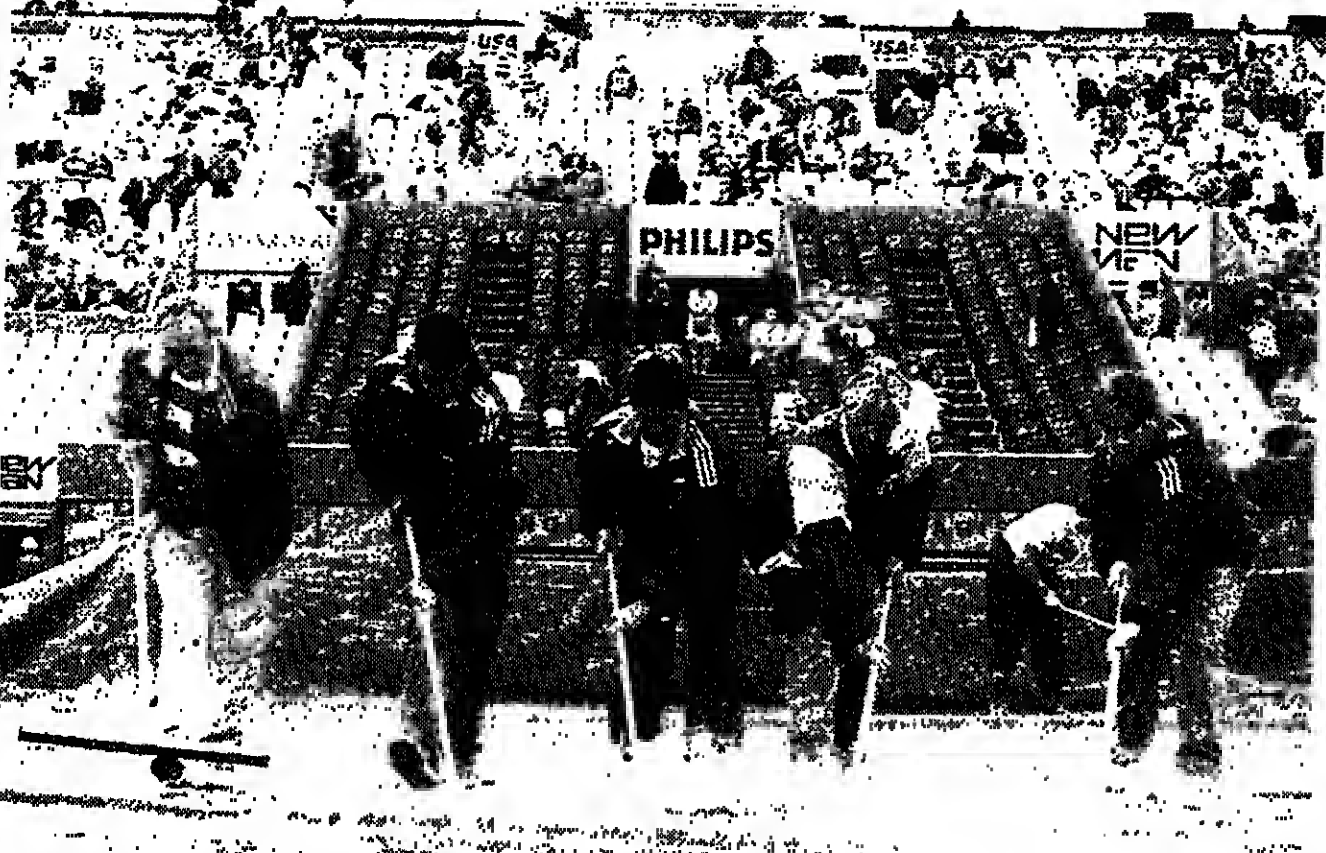
Mixed Doubles

Quarterfinals

Kristie Boomer and Monica Costello, Netherlands, def. Jill Hetherington, Canada, and Patrick Galbraith (1), U.S., 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

Semifinals

Helena Sukova, Czech Republic, and Todd Woodbridge (2), Australia, def. Natalia Pietrangeli, Ukraine, and Paul Haarhuis (1), Netherlands, 7-5, 5-7, 6-2.



Workers sweeping water off the tarps covering center court after rain delayed the start of Thursday's French Open matches.

### SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

New York 101 99 99-0 0-2 10 1

Boston 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Detroit 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Toronto 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Chicago 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Cleveland 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Minnesota 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Kansas City 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

West Division

Seattle 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Los Angeles 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

San Francisco 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

Oakland 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

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Florida, Oliver (7), Whitehead (7), Bramley (8) and Ortiz (8) def. Edgar (7) and Horner (7), 5-4, 1-0, 1-0.

San Francisco 99 100 99-0 0-2 10 1

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OBSERVER

Danger: Anti-Smokers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — In the first place everybody has always known that smoking is unhealthy and addictive. I already knew it could kill you when I took my first drag under the blanket at a Sunday-school picnic in or about the year 1933.

Even then the lethal danger was so widely known that American youth in the 8-to-10-year-old hoi-c inhabited referred to cigarettes as "coffin nails."

It was widely stated and generally believed that cigarettes would kill you and also "stunt your growth" once you were "hooked" on them.

For the young, who know they can never die, death was not worrisome. Stunted growth, however, was a grave threat to boys yearning to be 6 feet tall, an awesome height in that era before athletes went gargantuan. Those kids knew cigarettes could "hook" them on a stunting habit.

"Smoke! Smoke! Smoke! (That Cigarette)," a popular music hit of 1945, celebrated both the deadliness of the habit — "until you smoke yourself to death," the song commanded — and its addictive nature. In one verse, having smoked himself to death, the candidate for Heaven tells St. Peter to wait because he simply has to have another cigarette.

I recite this tedious history because, tedious though it be to you and me, it is apparently unknown to the parties engaged in the farcical doublings between Congress and the cigarette industry.

Astonishing though it seems, a congressional committee is in such a daze about tobacco's addictive properties that it recently had to tobacco executives in for a grilling. Equally amazing, the grilling witnesses insisted their goods were not addictive.

We keep hearing that the nation will die of a profound ignorance of history, but I hadn't believed it until confronted by this asinine spectacle of statesmen and corporate giants disputing something every 10-year-old once knew with certainty and was celebrated 50 years ago in every juke box in America.

What we have here is a crusade in its second phase. Crusades typi-

cally start by being admirable, proceed to being foolish and end by being dangerous. The crusade against smoking is now clearly well into the second stage where foolishness abounds.

There is now talk in Washington about a smoke-free America with new laws enforcing prohibitions to save the country from smoke's deadly reach. Doubtless there are smoke-haters eager to hear steel doors clang on incorrigible smokers, for this is a real crusade, make no mistake, and the true crusader doesn't stop at burning the village, killing the women and children and making off with the cattle if that's what it takes to purify the world.

The crusade against drugs has already filled prison cells with harmless people serving ridiculous long mandatory sentences at immense expense to the public. A smoke-prohibition crusade would push us into realms of public-policy silliness even more absurd.

What accounts for the present zealotry of the anti-smoke crusade, which began for such good purpose? Part of it may be explained by the natural urge of the high-minded to rescue the rest of suffering and ignorant humanity from ignorance, squalor, godlessness and evil habits.

Automobiles, guns, food of almost every variety — all are killing us, just as surely as cigarettes, but for every crusader against each there is a stalwart defender to moderate the attack.

Some businesses are refusing to hire workers who smoke outside the workplace, on grounds that smokers' health problems are bad for their employers.

This is an illustration of a crusade entering its dangerous stage. Give employers the right to control the habits of their workers outside the workplace, and you set the stage for a tyranny even worse than the evils of too much government which keep conservatives so alarmed.

It would be proper for conservatives to get concerned about the anti-smoking crusade. What it attacks, after all, is precisely what conservatives ought to care about: the right of those who are disappointed by the high-minded to be left alone.

New York Times Service

A Brubeck Credo: Never Give Up Jazz

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The judges were following complicated written scores during the Thelonious Monk Piano Competition last year. Judge Herbie Hancock turned to judge Dave Brubeck, palms up, and asked: "Where are we?"

Brubeck pointed to a measure on the page and replied with scholarly assurance: "Right here."

"Herbie just lost his concentration for a second," Brubeck explained to the Bill-board critic Jeff Levenson. "That's all it takes."

You get the impression that Dave Brubeck rarely loses his concentration. Or his energy. It is hard to imagine him just staring into space. At the age of 73, he is busier than ever, says he plays the piano better than ever, and his memory is sharp. I asked him when he had been on the cover of Time magazine and he replied without hesitation: "Nineteen-fifty-four, November." To be sure, appearing on the cover of Time is an unforgettable date. Still, you can be sure he always knows what measure he's in.

Last week he performed at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with his current quartet: Bill Smith, clarinet, and Jack Six and Randy Jones, bass and drums. Along with the Modern Jazz Quartet, these four gentlemen play the sort of finished, respectable, well-aged chamber jazz that Brubeck and John Lewis had key roles in developing and that launched jazz out of boozey saloons and into prestigious, smoke-free university concert halls.

A second generation is taking over the family business. Dave recently recorded with sons Dan, drums, and Chris on fretless electric bass. Sons Matthew, cello, and Darius, keyboards, were unable to join them. Brubeck is finishing the score of "Jazzanova," a classical piece inspired by the music he heard by South African musicians from the University of Natal conducted by Darius.

Darius Brubeck taught a multiracial class in improvised music at the University of Natal during the 1980s. It was not PC to be in that country then, but his South African wife's mother was ill and needed care. It was a family matter, he had no choice, he had to make a living, he did what he could. It was a triumph of humanity over race and politics.

The French composer Darius Milhaud was Dave Brubeck's composition teacher in California. Milhaud, whose "Credo of the World" was one of the first jazz-

classical mixtures, told his students they could orchestrate their fugues for jazz instrumentation if they wanted. (Brubeck's first band, an octet, was born that day in 1946 in that class.) If you want to express America you must have some jazz in your compositions, the master said. Never give up jazz, you have so much freedom.

"It was so wonderful having one of the greatest composers alive telling me not to give up jazz," Brubeck says, wearing his trademark-for-all-occasions smile, which sometimes seems painted on. In those days you were not allowed to practice jazz in conservatory practice rooms: "Thank God for Darius Milhaud. He saved me. I named my son after him. It's as simple as that."

Actually nothing is that simple with Dave Brubeck. He composed music before having learned to read it. Although his linking of jazz with classical structures and odd time signatures was described by many as "unswinging," both grew common after and to a large degree because of him. There is something pedantic about him that both informs and depletes his music. "My whole life has been like final exam week," he says. "A deadline a day for years." He made the landmark album "Jazz Goes to College."

His best-known album, "Time Out," still sells 60,000 units a year 35 years after its original release, and you still hear the Dave Brubeck Quartet's version of his altman-sidekick Paul Desmond's 5/4 classic "Take Five" in airports, behind television commercials and in the Paris Métro. Brubeck's songs "In Your Own Sweet Way" and "The Duke" have become jazz standards. He plays close to 100 concerts a year, he records often and when he's not playing music he writes it.

Earlier this year in Seattle, Russell Glynn conducted "Earth Is Our Mother." Brubeck's choral setting based on the speeches of the native American Chief Seattle (the city was named after him). His work for chorus and orchestra, "The Light in the Wilderness," is being reissued on CD. The Montreal Jazz Festival Orchestra performed his composition "New Wine" to celebrate his 70th birthday, and the London Symphony is planning to honor his 50th year as a professional musician with a program featuring his four sons, his current quartet and Stéphane Grappelli.

In 1953, the cinematographer Gjon Mili was figuring out camera angles for the documentary he was making about the quartet. They were in a recording studio. Mili described the sort of music he wanted



Carlson Rowe

Dave Brubeck, at 73, plays nearly 100 concerts a year and records often.

to hear by musing: "I sure would like to see Audrey Hepburn come walking through the woods."

"Get," sighed Desmond. "So would I." Desmond was a kind man, a chess player, a reader and raconteur-around-town well known for the beauties he "think Yiddish, dress British" image attracted. Asked to explain his success with women, he said: "These models will go on a fling with a jazz musician but then they'll marry some businessman in Gstaad. That's the way the world ends, not with a whim but a banker." He was the soul of the quartet. They improvised a slow blues for Mili's camera. The track was released as "Audrey." Desmond's solo was soulful.

Last year, Brubeck agreed to participate in a Unicef-sponsored Audrey Hepburn memorial tribute in New York but asked, "Why me?" He had never met her. Her husband told him that she often hummed

"Audrey" while strolling in their garden in Switzerland.

Last year's European tour was interrupted by an untimely heartbeats. Sold-out concerts were canceled. He has had triple-bypass surgery. The doctor said: "Dave, we have to get your heart back in rhythm."

"In what rhythm?" Brubeck asked. "Take Five" in mind. He cannot escape "Take Five." Not that he wants to, but he has played it at least twice a week for more than three decades and the only way to survive such a prolonged arranged marriage is with humor.

"Five," the doctor deadpanned. Brubeck insists he is not making this up: "The cardiologist made more tests. He couldn't find a way to get my heartbeat steady again, but it was O.K. for me to play. He turned to me with a straight face and said, 'Dave, I'm afraid you're going to stay permanently arrhythmic.'"

PEOPLE

Jackie's Will Puts Wraps on Her Papers

Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis left the bulk of her estate to her children, John F. Kennedy Jr. and Caroline Kennedy Schlossberg, and to guard her privacy even after death, instructed them to keep her personal papers from ever becoming public. She named her longtime companion, the financier Maurice Tempelman, as executor. The value of the estate was not disclosed, but news reports have put it at \$100 million to \$200 million. Her sister, Lee Radziwinski, for whom I have great affection, was not provided for because, she said, "I have already done so during my lifetime." Onassis left \$250,000 to Nancy Tucker, her longtime spokeswoman, and made many bequests to charity. She died May 19 at the age of 64 of lymphatic cancer.

Brigitte Bardot says she's leaving Saint-Tropez because of a "hotties" convention being held there this weekend. Bardot, France's leading animal-rights activist, said, "In the face of such a provocation, after living for 36 years in Saint-Tropez, I have no other choice but to leave."

Julia Roberts, who starts filming a new version of the Jekyll and Hyde story this week, says her part in the movie is the closest she has come to a dream role. Roberts, at Pinewood Studios in England, where "Mary Reilly" will be shot, said, "It's really a sort of stomach ache I get when I read a script and want to do it. I started with a stomach ache, and I still have it — it's like great incoherent butterflies."

President Carlos Menem apparently has done a U-turn on the director Oliver Stone's "Evita," based on Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical on the life of Eva Perón, Argentina's former first lady. Menem who reportedly last month gave Stone permission to film at the presidential building in Buenos Aires, said, "That opera is total infamy. If historical truth is not respected, the movie has no chance of being filmed in government house or in any official building."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 8, 9 & 16

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CROSSWORD

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